The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 6971. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Army Appropriation bill will come before the House to-morrow, under the management of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York. There are some amendments proposed to the bill which will create a great deal of discussion. Among other propositions is one which, in effect, reduces the army by permitting the natural depletion to be only partially made good by enlistments. It is estimated that the natural depletion of the army is at the rate of 10,000 per year. The amendment to the Army bill will provide for enlisting only about half that number, so that at the end of the year the army will have been reduced from 30,000 to 25,000. There is another proposition to cover into the Treasury, or to carry to the surplus fund, about $6,000,000 of unexpended balances from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals. This amount is the balances of appropriations made for certain classes of claims which by law are settled in those two departments. The amendment to the bill proposes not only to carry back to the Treasury this $6,000,000, but it provides that hereafter all claims pending in those offices shall be heard by the Southern Claims Commission. They are now virtually decided on the examination of one person. Before the Claims Commission they would have a hearing by three persons, and would afterward be subjected to a revision in Congress. Both of these amendments will be earnestly opposed, especially that one which provides for a reduction of the enlisted men of the army.

NEW BILLS—PENSIONS AND FINANCE.

The bills introduced in the House to-day were not as numerous as on former Mondays of the session. There were several bills providing for additional pensions to soldiers, one for a pension to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and a curious bill by Mr. Cox, which provides that the same amount of pension shall be granted to soldiers who have lost an arm above the elbow as is given to soldiers who have lost a leg below the knee. There were three finance bills worthy of notice: A bill by Mr. Cox, which calls for a paper and coin currency of uniform value; a bill by Mr. Negley, which proposes to so amend the National Banking act that national banks may receive 100 per cent. in currency on their bonds deposited as security for circulation, instead of ninety per cent. allowed under the present law, and that they may use 3.65 bonds for a part of their reserve instead of legal tenders. This scheme resembles the plan recommended by several Western members to secure an additional circulation of $70,000,000 of currency, by obtaining the additional ten per cent. of the bonds deposited as security for circulation, and by releasing ten per cent. of the reserve. The Negley bill would increase the currency by at least ten per cent. on the $350,000,000 of national bank-notes outstanding, or $35,000,000. The third bill was introduced by Mr. Hunter, of Indiana. It provides for free banking. This bill derives some significance from the fact that Hunter is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A FLOOD OF TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

The various temperance societies of the country again flooded the House with petitions for a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic. There are two committees in the House which now have this subject under advisement—the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and Labor. The main objection to the appointment of a commission is the fear that it would involve an expenditure of money. The advocates of the commission, however, maintain that neither salaries nor mileage are desired or required, and that the only purpose is to secure a national authority to facilitate investigation.

THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.

On the first bill day, after the revival of the old Salary law and the restoration of mileage, it was to be expected that a bill would be introduced to abolish the mileage system. Mr. McDougall, of New-York, was the first to introduce such a bill, which doubtless is the forerunner of a series of bills of similar character. Work was provided for the Committee on Manufactures by a bill calling for the establishment of a department of manufacture at the national capital, in which some may discover another attempt at centralization.

JEFFERSON'S HOME.

As the number of Jeffersonian Democrats increases in the House a greater interest appears to be taken in the memory of Jefferson. A bill was introduced to provide for the purchase of the homestead of Jefferson at Monticello. Mr. Speer, in presenting the bill, stated that the homestead is in a state of desolation and the grave of Jefferson overrun with weeds.

INCREASE OF THE CURRENCY.

Another attempt was made to-day to test the sense of the House with regard to the proposition to inflate the currency. This sense of the House was given in a vote to suspend the rules upon the Wilson resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 135 yeas to 98 nays. This not being a two-thirds vote, the resolution was not adopted. The majority in favor of inflation was considerably less than on last Monday in the vote upon the Kelley resolution, which stood 155 yeas to 86 nays. The Wilson resolution to-day, however, was much less adroitly drawn than the Kelley resolution, and contained in its preamble some postulates with regard to political economy, to which many members in favor of the general object were unwilling to commit themselves. The resolution assumed that the September panic was chiefly due to the absence of a sufficient amount of paper currency, and that, consequently, the present stringency should be relieved by an increase of currency, and not by increased taxation. The public, however, will do well not to put too much confidence in votes of this character which are given on Mondays. On that day alone, by the rules of the House, the rules can be suspended by a two-thirds vote, and it is a custom to then introduce all manner of propositions, of however unimportant a character. The votes which are given on Mondays are not always as serious as the votes given when some definite proposition is pending in the form of a bill, and, although it is manifest that the majority of the House desire to be quoted among their constituencies as in favor of an increase of currency, it seems certain that the inflationists are much weaker than when Congress began, and that a bill providing for any material increase of the currency has now much less prospect of passage in the House than in December last, and has probably no prospect whatever of passing the Senate.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Under a motion to suspend the rules, an attempt was made in the House to pass a petty bill providing for the practical restoration of the franking privilege from now until July 1 next. The reason alleged for the necessity of the bill was the inability of members to distribute the large amount of public documents printed since the adjournment of the last Congress. The proposition was, however, defeated by a vote of 71 yeas to 163 nays. A large portion of the Republicans who voted no opposed the bill for the reason that they desire to have passed the bill reported by the Committee on Post Offices, which provides for a permanent law for the free transmission through the mails of public documents, with very careful safeguards, and of newspapers within the county of their publication.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AND TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster General will to-morrow send to the House his reply to the resolution calling for information as to the number of additional employes that will be required to put into operation the postal savings bank scheme, and also the number that would be required by the Government assuming the control and operation of the telegraph. The answer states that if it is proposed to begin the establishment of the postal savings bank scheme in 208 of the first-class offices, there would be required 140 men additional to the number now employed in these offices, who would be all that would be necessary to carry on the entire postal savings bank business. There are in the United States about 3,000 money-order offices, and it is never proposed to extend the postal savings banks to other offices. Should the 3,000 money-order offices all be used as savings banks, 307 men are estimated as the number that would be required, and it would not in any event exceed 400. For the Government telegraph service the Postmaster General states 7,500 men would be all that would be required to transmit 30,000,000 messages per year. This is double all the business of all the lines in operation in the United States a year ago, and double the business of the Western Union Company for last year.

BOUNTIES FOR MILITIAMEN KILLED IN THE WAR.

Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey, to-day introduced a bill in the House providing for bounties to the volunteers for three and nine months who have never received bounties before. The provisions of the bill are that the heirs of soldiers who may have died from wounds received in the service, or who were killed, shall receive the same bounty as though the soldiers had volunteered for three years. Three months' and nine months' men have always been regarded in the laws as militia, instead of volunteers, and the families of those who were killed or died in the service have never been paid a dollar, nor been recognized in any way by the Government. The bill presented by Gov. Ward is intended to remedy this injustice.

REORGANIZATION OF CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have under consideration a plan for the entire reorganization of the United States Circuit and District Courts. The accumulating business of the United States Supreme Court has seemed to render some plan necessary which should enable the Judges to clear the dockets. There are annually sent to the Supreme Court on appeal about five hundred cases, of which rarely more than two hundred are ever finally disposed of. Lawyers anticipate the time when the Supreme Court Bench will be utterly unable to transact the business before it, and when, consequently, an appeal from the lower courts will be practically a denial of justice. The proposed plan contemplates the abolition of the distinction between the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the reorganization of the Bench of Judges modeled to some plan after the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The Committee on the Judiciary do not expect to be able to pass the bill at this session, but hope to attract public attention to the necessity for some change, so that some remedy will speedily be devised.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The financial discussion in the Senate to-day was continued by speeches from Senators Wright, of Iowa, and Logan, of Illinois. Both of them favored inflation, or an increase in the volume of the currency to the extent of near a hundred million of dollars. Senator Logan, an unusual thing for him, read a written speech, carefully prepared, which attracted close attention.

TEXAS.

MATTERS SETTLING DOWN—VIRTUAL RETIREMENT OF THE OLD OFFICIALS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 19.—An Austin special to the *News* says matters here are very quiet. The offices of the Governor and Secretary of State are virtually turned over to the new officers.

It is probable that Gov. Coke will send to the Senate to-day the name of the new Attorney General for ratification. When this is done the proper officers, namely, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State will proceed to count the votes for other State officers and the constitutional amendment, which will be completed on Wednesday. Immediately thereafter the Controller, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Land Office will be installed.

The present incumbents signified their willingness to retire when their successors are qualified.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—From the annual report of Chief of Police Savage, of this City, it appears that during the past year 47,661 lodgers have been accommodated at the various station-houses; that 27,845 persons were arrested; that the amount of stolen property reported in the city is $78,225, and the amount recovered in and out of the city is $69,229 07. Chief Savage demonstrates that crime in Boston for the past six years had not increased in a corresponding ratio with the increase in population. The chief believes that it is gross injustice to punish females for night-walking while males are not amenable to the law for the same offense. There are in the city 2,427 places where intoxicating drinks are sold, or 300 less than one year ago. The Police force is to be increased to the maximum number of 650 men.

NORTH COAST SHIPPING NEWS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 19.—Bark Louisa A. Martinez, from Queenstown, Ireland, bound for New-York, put in yesterday short of water. Brig Beauty, of St. John, New-Brunswick, recently put into this port, leaking. Having been thoroughly repaired, she sailed for Havana on Saturday. The American brig Alice Starrett, which was wrecked in Cow Bay in the gale of August last, has been successfully floated after a tedious job. She was towed to North Sydney, C. B., on Wednesday, and is now on the marine railway undergoing repairs. The vessel is considerably damaged. The keel, fore and aft cutwaters, and bowsprit are gone. As she is not strained, she probably will be launched this week. Capt. Kennedy, of Sydney, C. B., fell dead in his house on the 10th inst.

THE MASKED BURGLARS IN CATSKILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—The examination of Brady, the masked burglar, took place in Catskill Jail to-day. The authorities declined to conduct him through the streets to the Justice's office, fearing a rescue. Edwin Post's testimony bore hard against him, and, after hearing other evidence, Justice Russell fully committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in February. Hobbs, who is also one of the gang, and who is confined in Catskill Jail, expects to prove an alibi.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

NOMINATION OF HON. MORRISON R. WAITE, OF OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President to-day nominated Hon. Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, for Chief Justice. In the brief executive session the nomination was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The committee has been called to meet to-morrow morning to consider the name, and it is anticipated that the confirmation will be promptly made to-morrow. Not a single dissenting voice has thus far been heard from any quarter. Both the Ohio Senators speak in the highest terms of Mr. Waite's ability and character. Senator Thurman, before whom as Judge Mr. Waite has argued many cases, speaks in high terms of the nomination, and indicates his intention to vote for confirmation. The members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary were consulted by the President before the nomination was made, and it is understood to meet with the cordial approval of every member of the committee. Mr. Waite is a native of Connecticut, and is a son of Chief Justice Waite, of that State. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in the class with Mr. Evarts and Mr. Edwards Pierrepont. Mr. Dawes was in college at the same time. After the completion of his legal studies he went from Connecticut to Ohio. This was about the year 1842. He began the practice of law at Maumee. After a brief practice there he removed to Toledo, where he has ever since resided. He has been engaged in the practice of law some thirty or thirty-two years, and is now about fifty-four or fifty-five years of age. For the last twenty-five years scarcely a case of great importance has been tried in North-western Ohio that Mr. Waite has not been engaged as counsel one side or the other. His knowledge of the law extends to all its branches, including admiralty and constitutional law, in both of which specialties he has the reputation of being very strong. It is said by those who are acquainted with Mr. Waite that no Justice has ever been appointed to the Supreme Bench who had, at the time of the appointment, the same versatility and range of practice and legal experience. Outside of law, he is a man of fair though, perhaps, not large attainments, although thoroughly well informed upon all current subjects, and all matters of history which are connected with the practice of his profession. He is represented as a man of solid rather than brilliant attainments, and as having a thoroughly judicial mind and character. He is at the present time President of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, now in session in that State. In the practice of his profession he has accumulated a comfortable competence, every dollar of which, a personal friend of his states, has been made from fees in his practice, and that through his whole life he has positively refused to engage in any manner of speculation or any speculative enterprise whatever. Mr. Waite has never been on the Bench, although he has been offered a position in the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, which he declined two or three times. Since the war the Republicans of his district have desired that he should be a candidate for Congress, but he has steadily declined to enter the contest. He was once nominated by a portion of the Republican Party in his district, and ran in opposition to James Ashley, who was the regular candidate. The Democrats ran a candidate at the same time. The nomination was, in a manner forced upon Mr. Waite by the better class of the Republicans of the district, and he carried his own city by a majority of 2,500, though its usual Republican majority was only about 1,000. It is claimed by the Republicans who supported him at the time that his defeat was caused by a political trick. The report was circulated the night before the election through several counties of the district that he had withdrawn from the canvass, fearing "that between himself and Ashley, the Democratic candidate might be elected. The report having been circulated in the country places at too late an hour to be contradicted, hundreds of votes were cast for Mr. Ashley that would otherwise have been given to Mr. Waite. Advantage is taken of the circumstances of this contest to charge that Mr. Waite was hostile to the Republican Party, but from as careful an investigation of the facts as can be hastily made, it appears that the difficulty was of a personal nature, growing out of hostility on the part of the better class of the Republicans of the district to Mr. Ashley, and that Mr. Waite and those who supported him were as earnestly pledged to the support of the war and Republican principles as those who voted for Mr. Ashley. From some source, which cannot be traced, a report is circulated that Mr. Waite voted for McClellan when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for President the second time. This statement is absolutely denied by Senator Sherman and others of Mr. Waite's personal acquaintances and friends. Mr. Waite was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican Party, he became a Republican, and has been known to his friends from that time to this as a moderate but firm anti-slavery man and Republican in all his sentiments and feelings.

Mr. Waite has been indorsed in a letter from Mr. William E. Evarts as one of the ablest men in the law whom he ever met. Judge Rockwood Hoar gives him a most hearty and complete indorsement and support. His recent connection with the Geneva counsel for the United States is too well known to need any mention. He is reputed to have had a very important part in the management of the case of the United States, and he won the confidence and respect of those with whom he was associated, both for his great ability and sincere and honorable character.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The nomination of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was a surprise to Senators and all others about the Capitol, including the Justices of the court; but it did not occasion the same degree of wonder as when Caleb Cushing's name was transmitted for the same office. Subsequently, the Senate in Executive Session referred the nomination to the Committee on the Judiciary, who will probably to-morrow report favorably upon it. Many inquiries were made as to the standing of this gentleman, he not having a national reputation, but being best known in the State of which he is a citizen. Senators of both parties speak well of the nomination, and there seems to be no doubt of his confirmation.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT CINCINATTI—HEARTY INDORSEMENT OF THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The nomination for Chief Justiceship of Hon. Morrison R. Waite was announced to the nominee in the rooms of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, of which Mr. Waite is President, this afternoon, just before its session was called to order. The news was announced amid the hearty congratulations of those standing in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Waite. It lacked but a few moments of the time for order to be called, and before the news of the nomination could be circulated through the rooms, Mr. Waite, with characteristic promptness, pulled away from his jubilant friends and tapped for order. His demeanor little indicated the pleasure he must have felt, for he was as calm as when conducting the ordinary business of the convention. The event of the day, however, was when Hon. Rufus King arose, immediately after order was called, and read the announcement of the nomination. Cheer upon cheer resounded through the rooms. Several extraordinary motions were immediately made. One man desired to refer the announcement to a committee of five, with instruction to report suitably, while another moved to make a committee of all the members. The President ruled the whole proceedings out of order, and, in reply to a motion to adjourn, said: "Gentlemen: The mover cannot be in earnest. I can entertain no such motion." And so the business proceeded. It was disposed of, however, at a galloping pace, for the greatest impatience was manifested to congratulate the President's nominee. The indorsement given the nomination by the Constitutional Convention of this State is only that given by the whole people of Ohio, whom they represent, and shows no dissenting voice From an editorial, which will appear in the *Gazette* to-morrow morning, the following extract is made: "Mr. Waite is a man of constitutionally healthy habits, great energy and capacity for work, and with fine social qualities. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and both have always been distinguished for liberality and generosity in works of benevolence and charity."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The news of the nomination of Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, now President of the Ohio Constitutional State Convention, came to Mr. Waite at noon, at the beginning of the afternoon session. Hon. Rufus King arose and read the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, announcing the nomination of Mr. Waite. The convention forgot its gravity and broke out into a prolonged storm of applause, in which every member of the convention most heartily participated. Hon. Samuel Hunt then moved to appoint a committee of five to draft a resolution of the sense of the convention on the subject. President Waite ruled it out of order, and the business proceeded. He has refused to permit any member of the convention to use influence at Washington for his appointment, though several have offered to do so; and he was not aware that any of his friends had presented his name. He is now stopping with his wife and sister at the Burnett House. Up to 11 o'clock P. M. he has had no notification, official or unofficial, from Washington of his nomination.

THE NOMINEE.

Morrison R. Waite, M. A. LL. D., is an Eastern man, though he has pursued the practice of his profession in Ohio since 1839. He is in his fifty-eighth year, having been born on the 29th of November, 1816, at Lyme, Conn. His father was Chief Justice of that State. Judge Waite entered Yale College with the class which graduated in 1837, and it is a noteworthy fact that among his classmates were two other distinguished lawyers, whose names have been associated with the high office to which he has been nominated. These two gentlemen are William M. Evarts and Edwards Pierrepont. Having graduated, Judge Waite continued the study of the law for some time with his father in Lyme. He removed to Maumee City, Ohio, in 1839, and practiced his profession there until 1850. He then removed to Toledo, where he now resides.

Judge Waite was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Ohio Legislature for the sessions of 1849 and 1850. He is known to the Bar of Ohio as a sound lawyer and an honorable member of his profession. Much to the gratification of his friends and those acquainted with his qualifications, he was, in 1871, appointed as counsel for the United States, with Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cushing, before the Geneva Board of Arbitration. There he performed the trying duties devolving upon him in perfect harmony with his associates, and by at least one of them he was allowed to have rendered valuable and able services. Throughout Europe the argument for the United States has received unstinted praise as a masterly vindication of our rights. In the preparation of this document, the time between the 15th of April and the 15th of June was occupied. In the report of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis he says, when Sir Alexander Cockburn urged the tribunal to permit an argument upon the meaning of the words "due diligence" upon the effect of a commission, and upon the law respecting the supplies of coal: "I was myself in favor of allowing further arguments within some defined scope. I thought that we had nothing to lose by an argument in which we had the reply in the hands of such masters of discussion as Gen. Cushing, Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Waite."

At the nineteenth conference of the Tribunal of Arbitration, held on the 8th of August, 1872, Mr. Waite delivered a written argument in reply to a portion of the argument presented by the British counsel.

A public reception was tendered to Judge Waite on his return from Geneva. His fellow-citizens of Toledo, feeling with justice that he had won distinguished honors, everywhere felt that it became them to recognize his services.

Under date of Oct. 22, 1872, Hon. Hamilton Fish communicated to Mr. Waite, as one of the counsel at the Geneva arbitration, the President's approval of his course, and his thanks and "high appreciation of the great ability, learning, labor, and devotion to the interests, the dignity, and the honor of the nation, which each in his appropriate sphere has made so successfully conducive to the very satisfactory result which has been reached."

Mr. Waite enjoys his title of Judge by courtesy, never having occupied a judicial position. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1872, and in 1873 was chosen as President of the State Constitutional Convention. Mr. Waite is a Republican in politics, but is not an active partisan. It was discovered, on looking at the Supreme Court record, that a year ago to-day Mr. Waite was, on motion of Mr. Caleb Cushing, admitted to the bar of that court as an attorney.

BANKRUPTCY OF THREE JEWELRY FIRMS IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Two well-known jewelry firms of this city, those of Roddin & Hamilton and J. B. Mayo, and one less prominent firm, William Bigler & Co., were to-day adjudicated bankrupts. The petition against the first was filed on Saturday, and in the other two cases they were filed this morning. In each and all the cases the debtors appeared in court during the day, confessed the acts of bankruptcy alleged, and were adjudicated. In all the cases assignees have been appointed with leave to sell the goods in the regular course of business.

RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The three prisoners Raggio, Riley, and Kinroy, who escaped from the Wisconsin State Prison last Wednesday night, were captured yesterday at Oshkosh. Riley was known in the place, and was recognized by two men named Drew and McCarthy, who put the Police on their track. The convicts, though desperate characters, were easily captured, and have been returned to Wapun. They were dressed, when found, in the clothes they had stolen since their escape, and all have marks of having suffered great privation. One of them had had his feet frozen very badly.

BRISK COMPETITION IN THE COAL TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A lively competition is just now going on among the coal-dealers of this city, and prices have already been reduced from $10 to $8 per ton. There is a prospect that they will go still lower, and no doubt the article can soon be purchased at the actual cost price, if not for less.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

OPENING OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Corcoran Gallery of Art was formally opened to the public to-day, and was visited during the day and evening by several hundred persons specially invited, including most of the prominent officers of the Government and Members of Congress. It will be open hereafter every day, at convenient hours, through the whole year, and will be one of the most attractive places of resort in the capital.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

Theodore Thomas and orchestra reappeared in Washington to-night, and had an unusually crowded and appreciative audience.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House Committee on Civil Service to-day agreed to report a bill reducing the number of Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue to two, instead of three, thus saving $3,000 annually; and providing that the present vacancy of First Deputy be filled by the appointment of one of the two Deputies now in office.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Daniel McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Prague; Thomas N. Van Buren, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Kanagawa, Japan; H. W. Hasslock to be Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn.; Nathan Patten to be Collector of Customs for the District of Texas: Fitz Balson to be Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,764,511; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,115,000; coin, $86,690,859, including coin certificates, $45,683,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,739,837.

ILLICIT DISTILLING IN THE SOUTH.

The United States District Attorney and collectors in Georgia and the collectors and special revenue agents in North Carolina, report many cases of men who have been distilling illicitly in those States as coming into the collectors' offices and registering their stills for use under the law. This is in consequence of the vigorous work during the past year in ferreting out and making seizures in that section of the country, where, from the mountainous character of the districts and the sparse population, surveillance has been always difficult.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Logan's bill, relating to the liquor traffic, authorizes the President to appoint five Commissioners to collect information as to the effects of the liquor traffic, and the practical workings of the Prohibitory laws, &c. The Commissioners are to serve without pay, and be appointed from civil life, irrespective of political considerations, but the bill requires that they shall be in harmony with those tax-payers of the country who in 1873, out of the total internal revenue of $114,000,000, paid $96,000,000 for the three articles of spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors alone.

PATENT ASSOCIATIONS.

In accordance with the idea of the Patent Convention which recently closed its sessions in Washington, it is proposed to establish branch associations, with as little delay as possible, in each State or Territory, the President of which shall be a Vice President *ex officio* of the National Association. An effort will be made to hold an international patent congress in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial, from which favorable and far-reaching results may be anticipated.

SENTENCE OF A BODY-SNATCHER.

Dr. George A. Christian was convicted in the Criminal Court to-day of removing dead bodies from graveyards for purposes of gain. The prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence.

WRIGHT SECURES ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The trial of Judge J. W. Wright was commenced to-day. He is charged with forging the names of Indians to receipts for back pay and bounty. This case has been pending for two or three years. Owing to the absence of witnesses it was postponed until Monday next.

ARRESTED FOR DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

To-day an indictment, found in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, against A. Vanderworken, Lucien Hawley and J. D. Sanborn, of the Internal Revenue Service in that State, charging them with defrauding the Government, was received here, and the last-named person being in this city a bench warrant was issued and he was arrested. Judge Carter released him on his giving bail in $4,000 to appear for trial, Gen. Butler and Hon. Samuel Hooper going on his bond. Wm. E. Chandler, Esq., appeared as Sanborn's counsel, and at his request the warrant was made returnable at the earliest moment.

WAR CLAIMS.

The House Committee on War Claims, at its meeting to-day, listened to an argument by Gen. B. S. Roberts in regard to ratifying the award made by the Army Boards of Survey. General Roberts argued that in the Southern States, during the war, martial law was the only law, and an award of a board regularly convened, whose proceedings had been legally approved by competent authority, had the same binding effect as a decision of a United States Court. The Committee are considering only bills of a general character, and will mature at an early day a bill proposing amendments to the act creating the Commission of Claims.

SUBMARINE PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one to incorporate the Submarine Cable Printing Telegraph Company of Boston and New-York capitalists to lay and operate one or more lines of Atlantic cable, section 4 of which is as follows: "That the tolls for Governmental, commercial, and private messages over the line or lines of the said company shall not exceed fifty cents per word, and for press dispatches shall not exceed twenty-five cents per word." The enterprise is founded upon two new methods for ocean telegraphing, invented by W. E. Sawyer, a Washington journalist.

GEN. HOWARD.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will hold a session to-morrow, at which the sense of the committee will be tested by a vote, whether, in the matter of the charges against Gen. Howard, the committee shall proceed with an investigation, or whether they will recommend the subject to be transferred to a Military Court of Inquiry for trial. The committee are about equally divided on these propositions.

THE NAVY MEDICAL BUREAU.

Surgeon General Beale, of the Navy Department, has written a letter to Mr. Cragin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, stating that the operations of the Medical Bureau cannot be properly conducted on the basis of the reduced sums voted by the House of Representatives. He says that all of its appropriations have been cut down of late years, and that nothing but the practice of the strictest economy has enabled it to execute its work. Further reductions, he is convinced, are possible only at the expense of the sick and disabled officers and seamen, whose comforts will be materially abridged if more ample provision is not made for them than is granted in this bill. Last year's appropriation of $25,000 for repairs and improvements, an amount which is never sufficient to keep the hospital in proper condition, has been cut down this year to $5,000. This sum, he declares, will hardly suffice to keep their roofs and exterior woodwork in order, and leaves nothing whatever to a multiplicity of absolutely indispensable expenses which must also come out of this appropriation. The estimate was for $50,000, and it is not possible to get on with less than half this amount. The appropriation for "Surgeons' necessaries," including medicines and instruments for ships and navy-yards, has been cut down from $40,000, the amount appropriated for many years, to $30,000, notwithstanding the former amount has been barely sufficient heretofore, and the fact that the force of the navy has been just increased from 8,500 to 10,000. Attention is also called to the fact that the Naval Hospital Fund, contributed by seamen and officers of the navy, is no longer sufficient for the maintenance of the hospitals, and an appropriation of $50,000 is asked to make good its deficit.

BOUNTIES TO HEIRS OF SOLDIERS.

In the House to-day, Mr. Ward, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was for less than one year, or who shall have since died by reason of wounds received or disease contracted, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years. This bill includes all who enlisted for three or nine months at the commencement of the war, and who have never received bounty. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PERSONAL.

Gen. and Mrs. Pope arrived here this evening from Fort Leavenworth, having come on invitation of the President to spend a week as guests at the Executive Mansion.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CREDITORS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. met this afternoon, when Register Mason submitted his report, saying that the total number of claims proved, up to the 12th of January, was 1,217. One creditor voted for an assignee, and 594 had voted for Mr. Lewis as Trustee—the amount thus represented being $3,963,802 40, in currency; but only a fraction over $3,500,000 were represented in the vote cast for the committee, and, that not being the necessary three-fourths, no committee had been elected.

Counselor Bullitt explained the difference between the settlement of an estate by a Trustee and that conducted by an assignee, and said he believed the failure to elect a committee was owing to the impression that the committee would prove expensive. He wished to say, that he believed not a single one of the gentlemen named on the committee would look for compensation, and concluded by saying that the election of a Trustee was rendered nugatory by the failure to elect a committee. Several creditors now assured the Register that they had been laboring under misapprehension when voting, whereupon the Register said an opportunity would be given those, if any, who desired to make a change in their votes to do so, and adjourned the meeting until Thursday next.

Some of the creditors subsequently held a meeting for the purpose of taking such action as might further the object of procuring the necessary additional votes by which to elect the committee. Col. Magilton presided. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the belief of the creditors here present that it is the unanimous wish of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. that the estates of bankrupts should be wound up, under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act, by the Trustee and the committee, in preference to an assignee.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to appear in court to-morrow and represent the sense of the creditors as to the necessity of allowing the creditors to continue the vote for Trustee and committee under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act.

Resolved, That the Committee be also charged with the duty of urging creditors who have not yet voted for committee as well as for Trustee, to do so at the meeting to be held on Thursday next, or at any adjourned meeting which may be held for that purpose.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Joseph Creamer, Elias D. Kennedy, John S. Powell, H. M. Reading, and John B. Jones were appointed as the committee.

The proceedings of the first meeting of the creditors, held at Assembly Buildings to-day, were reported to Judge Cadwallader before the second meeting took place.

The report shows that Edwin M. Lewis, for Trustee, received three-fourths in value of the votes of those creditors who have proved their claims. His vote represented $3,963,802 40. The vote for the committee ranged in value from $57,000 to $3,500,000. The Judge said there would have to be an election of an assignee at an adjourned meeting. If there really was any reason, looking to the interest of the creditors, why a committee should be elected, he would like to hear it. After remarks from Col. Snowden, who said he believed a majority in value of the creditors were anxious that a committee should be appointed, the Judge answered that the case had already been subjected to unusual delays, and he thought it should be settled as rapidly as possible. The Judge then made order as follows: "The Register's report of the proceedings in part at the first meeting of creditors is presented at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The case will be heard on this partial report to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The adjourned sitting of the first meeting appointed by the Register for this afternoon will be held as adjourned by him until a further sitting not later than Thursday next, the 22d inst."

A SECESSION FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 19.—The *Intelligencer* publishes to-day a letter of Rev. J. T. Lattone, Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in this city, addressed to Bishop Johns, dissolving his connection with the ministry of said church, "on account of the growing tendencies of the Episcopal body throughout the United States to ritualistic practices." For the present the Rector does not join the Cummins movement, although he indorses it, but will await for a while the action of the church in Virginia and West Virginia. There is some excitement among the membership here in regard to the movement, which may be called the first reference in West Virginia to the Cummins reformation.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—The accident on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, at Dardenne Creek, on Saturday night, was caused by the breaking of an axle of the tender three hundred yards from the bridge. Three cars jumped the track, and running against the end of the bridge, knocked one truss completely off the abutment. The cars fell to the bed of the creek, about twenty feet below. Isaac Cates, of Boston, President of the Iowa Central Railroad, was badly bruised about the abdomen, and suffered internal injuries; D. H. Pickering, General Superintendent of the same road, was slightly hurt; Hon. J. H. Rollins, of Missouri, was considerably injured.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Both houses met to-night at 8 o'clock, and, after being in session one hour, adjourned. A concurrent resolution was passed for the formation of joint committees in both Houses on the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia. A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of five to inquire whether the expenses of the officers of the House cannot be reduced, and what reduction can be made as to salaries of State officers, which was debated and referred to the Committee on Incidental Expenses. The joint resolution requesting members of Congress to vote for an appropriation for the Centennial Celebration passed both Houses unanimously.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—Lawrence Schilp, a German, about fifty-five years of age, committed suicide on Saturday evening in this city. He placed the muzzle of a heavily-loaded musket in his mouth, and struck the trigger with a lath. Nearly the whole of his head was blown off. That the deceased was to have been tried at the next court for theft is the supposed cause for the act.

EX-SENATOR GRAHAM AT THE PENITENTIARY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Ex-Senator Graham, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York of appropriating the funds of the Wallkill National Bank, of which he was President, upon reaching the Penitentiary at this place was so completely broken down in health that he was put in the hospital.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

COMMAND OF THE MADRID CIVIL GUARD.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Gen. Turon has been appointed Commander of the Civil Guard.

CAPTURE OF A PARIS COMMUNIST IN CARTAGENA—A DIPLOMATIC NOTE.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—A man named Cambatz, who served as a Colonel under the Paris Commune, was captured at Cartagena by the Spanish troops.

Señor Sagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a note to be sent to the different powers.

A CORRESPONDENT AMONG THE COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A *Times* special dispatch reports that Cambatz, the Communist, who was captured at Cartagena, was a correspondent of a New-York paper.

FRANCE.

THE ULTRAMONTANE ORGAN SUSPENDED—PASSPORTS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Ultramontane journal, *L'Univers*, has suspended publication.

Persons passing between France and Italy are no longer required to be provided with passports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. LOWE FROM THE CABINET.

GLASGOW, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from London to the *Globe*, of this city, says the dismissal by the Home Secretary of Dr. Henry Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, has caused a serious difference of opinion between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, which will probably result in the retirement of the latter from the Government.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 A. M.—Sir Montagu Cholmeley, Member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, is dead.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to his residence by indisposition.

CUBA.

GEN. BURRIEL—A NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED—STEAMER ARRIVAL.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Gen. Burriel has arrived in Havana.

The *Gorro Frigio* newspaper has suspended publication.

The steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACE IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES SECURED—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN PERU—CHILI.

PANAMA, Jan. 9.—The war storm expected to arise from the attitude taken by Costa Rica with respect to Nicaragua and the other States has in a measure blown over, chiefly owing to the intervention of Mr. Williamson, the United States Minister to Central America, who has been able to persuade the several Presidents to submit the question in dispute to a meeting to be called of all the Presidents of the five States.

In Peru, up to the 28th ult., financial aspects worked a shade better, though by no means entirely tranquil. The excitement about the decree issued by the Government compelling the banks to buy a certain quantity of bonds, which were to be deposited as a guarantee for the bank notes now in circulation, had quieted down. The Directors of the Bank of Peru pronouncing in favor of the decree, the other banks became alarmed, and assumed a neutral position until their shareholders could be consulted.

Up to the 16th ult. the great question which was agitating the people of Chili was that of public instruction. It had become an apple of discord between the Clericals and the Liberal Government The legislators were threatened with the excommunication major if they voted against the wishes of the Church Party.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

H. Seavey & Co.'s extensive stamping and japanning works on Court street, Cambridgeport, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with much valuable machinery. The loss is $60,000; insured for $30,000.

The paper-mill of Mr. Dobilinski, at Phelps, N. Y., was burned Sunday night. The loss is $25,000; insured for $12,000. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. Dobilinski perished in the flames, and a workman named Pat. Conners was badly burned.

Eaton Bros.' currier establishment at Readville, Mass., was burned on Sunday. Loss, $6,000 on stock and tools; insurance, $3,500. The building was owned by C. H. Coffin, of Newburyport, and was valued at $3,000. The insurance on the building was $2,400. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Intelligencer* of Wheeling, West Va., from Charleston, West Va., says that a large portion of the business part of that city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Fourteen business houses were destroyed, and a number of others were heavily damaged. The loss is not less than $75,000; partially insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $494,731.

The Board of Supervisors of Steam-boat Inspectors will meet in Washington on Wednesday next.

A petition in bankruptcy against the Atlantic Delaine Company was filed in Providence, R. I., yesterday.

A policeman, John W. Perry, of Boston, has sued Geo. W. Breed, a merchant, for $5,000 damages, for slander.

The amount of bonds of the loan of 1858 that have been thus far redeemed is $5,211,000, and the amount exchanged, $5,389,000.

A dispatch from Lewes, Del., states that the five-fathom light-ship parted her chains in the recent gale, and now lies one and a half miles east by south of her station.

McMann, who attempted to murder a man named Pannell at Crisfield, Md., on Saturday night, was arrested yesterday morning, near Salisbury, by Sheriff Moore, of Wicomico County.

The Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Michigan are requested to send their full names and address at once to Henry A. Chaney, Lansing, Mich. This is for the purpose of making preparations for the annual meeting in March next.

Frank Crebly, sixteen years of age, an employe of Adams Express Company, in Boston, is under arrest, charged with stealing a package containing jewelry valued at $1,400 from one of the company's express wagons. The property has been recovered.

The office of the Green street and Fairmount Railway Company, near Fairmount, Philadelphia, was entered by three men, early yesterday morning, and the watchman was bound and gagged, a safe blown open, and about $700 stolen. The thieves failed in forcing other safes.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—At the city [illegible] tion in Middletown to-day Mr. Charles C. [illegible] Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority [illegible] The Democrats also elected their entire city [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 19.

SENATE.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented a petition in behalf of the Winnebago Indians, of Wisconsin, setting forth that the tribe is being greatly wronged under color of authority of the United States Government; the lives of its members have been destroyed, and the tribe is being deprived of their liberty and property, and asking the necessary legislation for their protection.

Mr. THURMAN, in presenting the petition, said it was not the intention of the law passed at the last session of Congress to use force to remove those Indians. In the debate, then, he said those men, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, were citizens of the United States, and the Government had no right to use force to remove them. Affidavits accompanied the petition, showing that the Indians had been kidnapped and carried away from their homes. He hoped the matter would receive the serious consideration of the Committee on Indian Affairs. The petition was referred to that committee.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, introduced, by request, a bill to appoint a commission on the subject of the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BRIDGE AT DETROIT.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Detroit River, which empowers any persons or corporations having authority from the State of Michigan and the Dominion of Canada, for such purpose, to build a railroad bridge across the Detroit River, at Detroit, or at any point within four miles above or below said city; and also a railroad bridge across the Detroit River in the vicinity of Fulton and Grosse Island, and across the several branches of said river. The bill requires these bridges to be open for the use of all roads upon reasonable compensation, and prescribes numerous details on this subject, and also as to drawbridges over all the channels, width of spans, and other particulars.

THE FINANCES.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, said, in his judgment, Senators were arranged on two sides, either for contraction or expansion, and each side denied the soft impeachment. He had listened attentively to get light on the subject, but feared words had only darkened his course. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, so furious for resumption, ventures no opinion, nor commits himself to any theory. In one school of these financiers there seemed to be entire unanimity, as they ascribe all the troubles to an overdose of currency. In his judgment, our currency had no more to do with the monetary derangement than the balance pole of an acrobat or a last year's bird-nest. For years both the nation and individuals had been over-trading; running into debt, and people everywhere were infected with a haste to get rich. We had been going on like a high-pressure Mississippi steam-boat, throwing resin into the furnaces to get along faster, and putting weight on the safety-valve. He denied that our currency had depreciated during the panic. On the contrary, it had appreciated. Bankers held on to it. Business men everywhere sought it and held it. These facts spoke volumes in favor of our so-called depreciated currency. If our currency was dishonored now, it was technically dishonored a week after its issue. Was the nation to be adjudged bankrupt because it failed to pay gold for these notes—one kind of legal tender for another? Every particle of the property of this vast country is pledged for the redemption of these notes, and they are as good now as they can be made. The nation had not violated its pledge, and there was no truth in the clamor of bad faith. The real inquiry now is: Is it practicable, having a due regard for the rights of the bill-holder, and the interest of the Government, to return to specie payment? He thought not and defied any one to show that the Government had departed from the purest morality. In the name of the good faith of the nation and in the name of the people, he protested against any one being allowed to charge Congress with a violation of the nation's pledge. When we have that prosperity and trade which all should labor for, then that grand fact of specie resumption will be accomplished. Why all this struggle to get back to specie payments? He had been answered, "Because it is the world's currency." He thought the world would get over some of its old notions on this subject. Nations were becoming more intimate with each other, and working together more harmoniously. As this system increased, the world would adopt a currency not so cumbersome. He did not favor the substitution of demand notes for greenbacks. He would have but one paper currency, and that issued directly by the Government. The national banks were organizations of a necessity, and the inquiry whether there was further need of them was now worthy of attention. A suitable time should be given to wind up their affairs. If we could not have one currency, issued by the Government, then he favored free banking, with the adoption of the English rule, making the stockholder liable to the extent of his means. His preference, though, was for but one currency by the Government, upon which no interest should be paid, and the acceptance of a certain percentage of those notes by the Government in payment of import duties. Further, he would change the form of the note, and, instead of making it a promise to pay, he would simply have the denomination stamped upon it the same as upon gold and silver.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said: The regulation of the currency has been a subject which has been much discussed, but the word money itself has never yet been fully defined. It is necessary to relieve the present stringency by placing the currency on a secure basis. The various plans proposed for this purpose really embrace but two theories—one, the return to specie payments by a forced contraction; the other contemplates the increase of the circulating currency by releasing that which is hoarded, or by a direct increase in the amount. The fundamental present question is, "Is a return to specie payment necessary for the stability of our currency?" As a theory, this question has generally received an affirmative answer. It has been assumed, however, that a metallic basis is necessary to a standard of value and a medium of exchange. It is proper to inquire whether a metallic basis affords an adequate remedy against financial stringency and the evils attributed to a paper currency. It may be replied, first, that a metallic basis is not absolutely necessary; second, that a standard of value should be distinguished from a medium of exchange. History and existing facts show that a return to specie payments is not necessary to secure stability to our currency. The experience of all enlightened nations shows that under such circumstances such return is impracticable, and that attempts to force coin resumption have frequently occasioned financial disorder. Gold and silver alone remain permanently the medium of exchange, but the value of gold and silver is inadequate to represent the products of labor and trade. The amount of gold and silver cannot be regulated by law. The general progress of commerce in all countries has compelled constant changes from coin to paper money. Gold or silver have been assumed to have a fixed and invariable value, but there is no proof that the relative values of gold and silver have always been uniform. The history of the pound sterling, on the contrary, shows great fluctuations of value. A specie basis does not of necessity prevent panics. The necessity of paper currency is shown by the fact that it is in present use in most civilized nations.

Mr. LOGAN did not oppose an ultimate return to specie payments, but considered such return at present impracticable and unnecessary. He continued: Gold and silver are not sufficient in amount to return to coin payment. They do not and cannot represent the value of labor, industry, and commerce, consequently gold and silver cannot now serve as the standard of value or medium of exchange in this country. He next proceeded to answer the question, "Is it a sound financial policy to take such action at present as will tend to a moderate increase of the currency?" He argued that specie payment cannot be reached through forced contraction without danger of national bankruptcy. The present amount of currency is manifestly inadequate. The only way to specie payment is by further contraction or [illegible]. Further [illegible] would [illegible], if not [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and

[illegible] the exportation far less before we can consider the question of coin resumption. An increase of the currency would not, as has been affirmed by other Senators, injure the Western farmers. The history of the last decade shows that the country has never been in such a condition of continued prosperity as during these years of paper money. It would be better that the day of specie payments should be postponed as long as it was in England at the commencement of the present century than that this country should experience the disastrous results incident to forced contraction or resumption. The confidence of the people in our paper currency has never wavered. In the days of the panic gold fell to 106. The Senator from Missouri showed that the amount of our currency per capita in 1860 was $14 59, and that it is now $19. The logical result goes even further. In 1860 the amount of property per capita was $5 26, which increased to $7 91 in 1870. The same ratio of increase in currency would now require $22 per capita, or a total circulation of $850,000,000. The amount of our currency during that period has been increased but twenty-eight per centum, while the increase of property has been fifty-two per centum. It has been argued by the Senator from Ohio, and others, that a reduction of the currency until it reaches a specie standard will reduce the rate of interest. In this assumption the law of supply and demand is disregarded. Whenever the supply is greatly below the demand the rate must be high, and when the supply is greatly in excess of the demand, the rate will be high on account of speculation. A proper supply is now needed. Taking the suitable ratio of property to currency as a standard, this amount would be about $850,000,000. This amount is needed for active circulation. It would not be in excess of the amount per capita in Great Britain and France. The most reliable recent statistics represent the circulation in France at $50 per capita, and in Great Britain at $25 per capita, which latter is ten per centum more than is here demanded.

BOUNTIES OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of that body in regard to an appropriation for the collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers and sailors. The letter states that of the appropriation of $50,000 but $22,000 remain to conduct business until June 30. The estimated expenses per month are, at the lowest limit, $5,500. Therefore, at the end of April, the entire appropriation will have been expended, and unless some provision is made all work will have to stop, and the clerks be discharged. The Secretary recommends that the unexpended balance of appropriation for collection and payment of bounties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, be rendered available to carry on the business until June 30, 1874. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At 4:45 P. M. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, went into executive session, and, after a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To provide a currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States; for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; to abolish the system of mileage; to promote telegraphic communications with foreign countries; granting to Alabama all the public lands undisposed of in that State for the benefit of the free public school fund; to amend the National Banking law so as to provide for free banking, give better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis; to consolidate the Custom-houses of Marblehead and Lynn with Salem and Beverley, Mass.; to amend the act making a Territorial district in the District of Columbia; directing the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals to carry the semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and Japan.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. PAGE, of California, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain whether the lands granted by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to aid in the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean are forfeited, and whether any legislation is necessary to restore such lands to preemption and homestead entry. Adopted.

A TEST VOTE ON INFLATION.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, By reason of the present monetary stringency and the insufficiency of the amount of circulating medium, the industry and commercial affairs of the country have been greatly depressed; and

Whereas, By reason of such stringency the revenues of the Government have been largely diminished, in consequence whereof Congress has been asked to increase taxation to the amount of $42,000,000, and whereas, until the present panic the revenues were sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government; therefore

Resolved, That instead of levying additional taxes, the true policy lies in the enactment of such a law or laws as will relieve such stringency, and supply the means necessary to the business wants of the country by increasing the circulating medium, thereby relieving business, increasing the revenues, and thus avoiding the necessity of increasing the present rates of taxation, or duties, or the imposition of additional taxes or duties.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to prepare and report to the House without delay a bill for the purpose in the first resolution expressed, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. CRARY, of Iowa, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the question of consideration could be raised.

The Speaker said that that question was raised. The motion was to suspend that rule and all other rules.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that the subject was before two committees at present, and had been discussed in the House last Saturday. He suggested that, instead of having a vote now, the resolution be simply introduced and set down for debate at the same time, so that the various views of the members might be brought out, and that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Banking and Currency might have the benefit of those views. The Committee on Ways and Means proposed to report something to-morrow which would be the subject of debate, confined to this matter.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, objected to the discussion.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the Committee on Banking and Currency was holding sessions every day, even during the sittings of the House, listening to the views of gentlemen from various parts of the country.

Mr. WILSON said that this question of increased currency was exciting a great deal of public attention, and, therefore, he had drawn the resolutions for the express purpose of testing the sense of the House, and letting the public know whether or not there was to be an increase of currency.

Mr. COX, of New-York, wanted to offer an amendment, but the Speaker informed him that he could not do so under a motion to suspend the rules.

The vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 135, nays 98, so two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the resolutions were rejected. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Begole, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Bundy, Burrows, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Cessna, Clark of Missouri, Clements, Cobb of North Carolina, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danforth, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Dunnell, Field, Freeman, Glover, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Holman, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlburt, Hyde, Jewett, Kelley, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lawrence, Leach, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McNutta, Merriam, Monroe, Morey, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Nunn, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Perry, Phillips, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, Rusk, Sayler of Maryland, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith of Virginia, Southard, Sprague, Stanard, Stone, Strait, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thornburgh, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—135.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Banning, Bass, Beck, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Clarke of New-York, Clayton, Clymer, Comingo, Cox, Crooke, Crounse, Darrall, Dawes, De Witt, Durham, Eames, Eden, Eldredge, Elliott, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale of Maine, Hale of New-York, Hamilton, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, Herndon, Hersey, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hoskins, Kasson, Kellogg, Kendall, Lowndes, Luttrell, Maynard, McDill of Iowa, MacDougall, Mellish, Milliken, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Nesmith, O'Brien, O'Neill, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Poland, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumaker of New-York, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Scudder of New-Jersey, Small, Smart, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of Ohio, Speer, Starkweather, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Waldron, Wallace, Ward, of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willan of Michigan, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Michigan, Willie—98.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Speaker appointed the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, as follows: Messrs. Sener of Virginia, Parsons of Ohio, Williams of Michigan, Speer of Pennsylvania, and Durham of Kentucky.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the Government and bearing the official signature of a member of either House of Congress, shall pass through the mails free of charge until the 1st of July, 1874. The motion was rejected—yeas 71, nays 163. The following is the affirmative vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Arthur, Ashe, Beck, Ball, Blount, Bright, Buckner, Burleigh, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Caldwell, Cessna, Clymer, Comingo, Corwin, Crutchfield, Davis, De Witt, Donnan, Eldredge, Giddings, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Havens, Hays, Hereford, Herndon, Houghton, Howe, Kendall, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Leach, Lofland, Marshall, Maynard, Milliken, Mills, Moore, Morey, Morrison, Negley, Nesmith, Nunn, O'Brien, Parker of Missouri, Perry, Platt of Virginia, Purman, Rawls, Ray, Read, Robbins, Sener, Sheats, Sloss, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New-York, Southard, Speer, Todd, Vance, Wallace, Whitehead, Williams of Indiana, Willie, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—71.

ILLEGAL USE OF THE FLAG.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to prevent the illegal use of the United States flag on commercial vessels. Adopted.

COINAGE FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill allowing coinage to be executed at United States Mints for foreign countries, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a portion of a Chinese proclamation authorizing the circulation of the eagle trade dollar lately coined in the United States. The bill was passed.

At 3:30 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

STREET PAVING.

An important contribution toward a settlement of the question concerning the best material for street paving has just been made by Mr. William Haywood, engineer and surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. It is based upon information of a thoroughly practical character, and certainly contains some curious results. A staff of forty-three men was employed to make observations between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. at various places in the city, the men relieving each other at intervals of three hours. The work began on March 10 last year and was continued, omitting Sundays, until April 5. It was then suspended till May 9, on which day it was resumed and continued till June 7. Altogether there were fifty working days on which the observations were taken; but the weather, which it appears is of much importance in the matter, was generally fine. There were only seventeen days upon which rain fell, and Mr. Haywood considers that that was much in favor of the asphalte, generally favorable to the wood and very unfavorable to the granite. There are several kinds of paving in London, but Mr. Haywood selected the compressed asphalte of the Val de Travers Company, a granite pavement of three inch Aberdeen cubes, the improved wood pavement, and a specimen of the ligno mineral pavement. But the fall of horses upon this last were much in excess of those on the "improved wood pavement."

The distance traveled by horses over the three pavements was 478.523 miles, and the accidents amounted to 2,327. But the mileage per accident varies on the different pavements. On the asphalte the distance traveled was 191 miles before meeting with an accident, on granite 132 miles, and on wood 330 miles. But on the improved wood pavement, despite heavy gradients, some of them transverse, a horse would go 446 miles without meeting with an accident, whereas the average from the ligno mineral was only fifty-eight miles. The rate of travel had its influence. There were fewer accidents on the granite in Cannon street than in King William street, although the former had the worst gradient—one in thirty. The asphalte under observation, that of Cheapside and the Poultry, had an aggregate length of 2,033 feet, and an area of 6,814 square yards. The distance per accident in Cheapside was 185 miles, while in the Poultry it was 231 miles.

The accidents to horses are divided into three classes—falls on the knees, falls on the haunches, and complete falls. On the asphalte thirty-two per cent. of the accidents were of the first class, twenty-five per cent. of the second, and forty-three per cent. of the third. On the granite these proportions became forty-six, eight, and forty-six; and on the wood eighty-five, three, and twelve. Whatever was the nature of the accident, the horses recovered themselves more quickly on wood than they did either on asphalte or granite. Taking all things into account, Mr. Haywood concludes that the asphalte was most advantageously placed; the wood next, and the granite last. Weather had a marked effect. When the asphalte was merely damp a horse would fall once in 125 miles; when it was wet the horse would go 195 miles, and if the pavement was dry the distance would be 223 miles. Dry granite was very slippery, a horse falling once in seventy-eight miles. When the granite was damp the distance became 168 miles, and when wet 537 miles. On wood, when damp, the accidents were one in 193 miles; when wet, one in 433, and when dry, one in 646. Of those accidents which are most destructive to horses, the asphalte had the greatest proportion, granite the next, and wood the least; and the greatest proportion of accidents on all the pavements was to horses in vehicles drawn by three or more horses. It is proposed to continue the observations thus begun, so as to deduce results under more unfavorable conditions of weather, but the information already obtained is both interesting and instructive.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULT OF A HIGHWAY ROBBERY TRIAL.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, William Fenton, indicted for the commission of what the prosecution described as an audacious highway robbery, was placed on trial. The evidence showed that on the evening of New-Year's Day, Peter Quinn, a tailor, residing at No. 446 West Forty-second street, was walking on Forty-second street near Seventh avenue, when he was attacked by the prisoner and two other men, who struck and kicked him, and rendered him insensible by a blow on the head with some instrument. During the struggle Mr. Quinn pulled out his revolver to intimidate the ruffians, and snapped it twice, but the weapon did not go off. On seeing this the men grappled with Mr. Quinn, one of them holding his disengaged hand, another attempting to gouge out his eye, while the third wrested the revolver from his grasp. The cries of the complainant and the report of the pistol brought the Police on the scene. The desperadoes ran off, and the prisoner was arrested while running from the spot. A ring and pocket-handkerchief had been taken from Mr. Quinn during the struggle, but the ring was found next day at the place where the affair occurred. The complainant identified the prisoner as one of the men who robbed him. The theory of the defense was that the occurrence was a drunken row, and that the prisoner or his companions did not rob the complainant. After several hours' deliberation, the jury found the prisoner guilty of assault and battery, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, the gentlemen summoned on the Grand Jury were in attendance, but were discharged until Wednesday, the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer being still in session....A lad named John Wygnant pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Walter Hill pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month....George Anderson, charged with stealing a pocket-book from Mary Gluckler, on a street car, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Peter Goodman pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary; two years and six months in State Prison....Henry Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Lewis Farrell, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon valued at $260, the property of the Washington Ice Company, from the corner of Canal and Thompson streets, on the 23d of December, was acquitted.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 72, amounting to $635,681 29; pay-rolls, number of warrants, 16, amounting to $30,417 84; total number of warrants, 88, amounting to $666,099 13. Receipts.—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $16,642 66; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,654 07; collection of assessments and interest, $20,763 27; [illegible] and fees, $1,997 12; water rents, $707 [illegible]; Mayor's office, $32; sales *City Record*, (one week) $27 23; fees and fines, District Courts, $31; total, [illegible].

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am fully conscious of the disadvantages under which a correspondent labors when controverting the opinions and conclusions of the editorial columns, and I would gladly avoid differing at all with THE TIMES, and especially under these circumstances. As you, however, have elected to sit in judgment upon me, basing your opinions on ex-parte statements, I must request you, for the last time, I hope, to permit me to reply as briefly as possible.

The only discrepancy between your statement of the "diamond case" and my own, lies in the fact whether the consignees were either present in person or by an agent at the time the letters or packages were opened. I did not, you may rest assured, make the statement on this point without competent authority, and I now submit a communication from the consignees which will satisfy you that I was not in error as to the facts in this particular case. Your statement was undoubtedly based on information which you deemed reliable, and is contained in the following extract from your editorial: "Mr. Schultz asks whether the Collector and Postmaster ought to open any letter or package without the knowledge of the party to whom it is addressed."

"They never do so—never have done so. We challenge Mr. Schultz to produce a single case in which a letter or package has been opened without the knowledge of the owner. In the special instance of which Mr. Schultz complains no such act was committed."

If you will read the letter I now present, I feel certain that you will acquit me of the charge of *misrepresentation*, and possibly give me back *those legs* which you so unceremoniously knocked from under me:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1874.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq.

DEAR SIR: It is well known to the mercantile community that in December, 1872, we were the consignees of two parcels of diamonds, the same having come to hand through the mail directed to us, care of the Collector of Customs, New-York, and that they were seized. We have long since obtained possession of them, and we supposed the case was consigned to oblivion, having no desire to bring up the matter again before the public, as we were treated very courteously by the Custom-house and Government officials after the seizure was made. But to our regret our name has been brought before the public by an article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 13th inst. Inasmuch as your name is used in the same article, and made to appear that the letters containing the diamonds were opened in the presence of one of our firm, or a representative, and thus make you subject to the charge of misrepresentation, we feel it our duty to state that the letters were not opened in the presence of any member of our firm, or any representative of same, and that we did not see them from the time they arrived until they were handed to us after the duty was paid.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO.

And here I might drop the "diamond case," had you not so persistently forced upon me the laws applicable thereto. I have been willing, from the outstart, to admit, or rather to assume that the Government officials had abundant justification in law or in Treasury resolutions for the course which they have pursued in this and similar cases. I had neither the time nor inclination to delve amid the musty tomes of revenue law in quest of "wise saws and modern instances," or to plod through the volumes of Treasury regulations from the commencement of our system to the present time. I believe that the letter of the law was safe in the hands of the legal gentleman now at the head of the Custom-house. Assuming, therefore, that you have presented all the statutes and all the regulations bearing upon this particular case, I must assert that you have signally failed in justifying the course pursued in this diamond seizure. You say: "The Collector is not allowed to have valuable parcels addressed to his care. He subjects himself to heavy penalties if he receives them. The law, to prevent anything of this kind, provides for a fine of $500 upon the Collector whenever he receives a package of any kind, and still more severe penalties in case of repetition of the offense." To justify your conclusion on this point, you cite the law of March 2, 1779, as follows:

ACT MARCH 2, 1790.

SEC. 86. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer of the Customs, or other person employed under the authority of the United States in the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall *own* either in *whole* or *in part* any *ship* or *vessel*, or act as *agent, attorney*, or *consignee* for the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or of any *cargo* or *lading* on board the same; nor shall any officers of the Customs, or other person employed in the collection of the duties as aforesaid, *import*, or be concerned *directly* or *indirectly* in the *importation* of any *goods, wares*, or *merchandise*, for sale, into the United States, on penalty that every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500.

You follow the above citation with quoting a circular issued by the Treasury Department, Aug. 10, 1829, as follows:

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10, 1829.

* * * All *letters* or *packages* suspected of containing articles *liable to duty*, whether directed to the *owner*, *consignee*, or *other persons*, must be deposited at the Custom-house, in charge of an officer of the Customs, and notice given to the persons to whom they are directed to cause the same to be opened in the presence of such officer of the Customs as the Collector may designate for that service.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I maintain that the law quoted by you fails to sustain your assertion, and the Treasury circular order being based upon that law is inadequate to meet this case.

The law evidently contemplates that the officer of the Customs shall not be engaged in mercantile business—and this is the whole of the prohibition. He cannot own ships. He cannot receive goods or merchandise on consignment. He cannot act as an agent, attorney or consignee, &c. But I defy you to so interpret that section as to prevent any gentleman from sending *to the care of* the Collector any letter or package. It is puerile to assert that, in any sense, does the Collector bear toward these letters containing diamonds, any of the relations provided against in the section quoted. We are all cognizant that Collectors cannot be engaged in commercial pursuits, and the above statute was the foundation of the prohibition. In the attempt to substantiate your hypothesis, you may argue that these circular instructions of the Treasury Department render the deficiency of the law good. This no regulation or order can do. These regulations, referring now to that of Aug. 10, 1829, in effect say that all valuable packages found upon vessels, passengers, owner or consignee must be sent and delivered to the Collector, and he, in the presence of the owner, will cause the same to be opened, &c. This is not our case, but the Treasury circular of Aug 3, 1859, does apply, so far as it goes, and can have no other possible interpretation than what does apply to this "diamond case."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1859.

Parties designing to send articles of *small bulk* but of *great value* to the United States seem to be under the impression that, for greater security, they can properly forward them *through the mail* to the consignment of *Collector of Customs*. Such consignments are not *sanctioned by law*, as officers of the Customs are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the *business of importation*.

It is *embarrassing* to a Collector to be thus placed, without any act of his own, in *apparent* conflict with his duties, and the obvious impropriety of the practice has induced this public notice, with a view to its immediate discontinuance. Should cases occur after this warning, it will become the duty of the department to adopt *such measures* as the *law may warrant* to put an end to the practice.

The Secretary appears to be aware of the practice of transmitting diamonds through the mails, and deprecates it for the reason that "it is embarrassing" to the Collector; and he says if the practice is not discontinued *such measures as the law may warrant will be adopted to put an end to the practice*. Granted. But suppose on a careful examination of the law above quoted he should fail to discover any authority in its provisions to warrant such procedure, he would, undoubtedly, adopt the course which has been in vogue ever since that order was issued, *i. e.*, do nothing about it. These Treasury circulars and letters are issued very frequently, and, of course, Collectors must be guided by them; but they are not, I maintain, binding authority upon any one outside the Customs, and, if not based upon some specific statute law, the courts have so decided. Can any reflecting person on a careful reading of the section hold the opinion that Collector Arthur can be fined $500 or any other sum under its threatening provisions? It has a sort of Chinese-gong sound in it which may subserve the intended purpose; but will any just and fair interpretation authorize the Collector to "seize" the letters or packages which may be addressed to his care? The Secretary says in effect that the practice to which he alludes is "*not sanctioned by law, as officers of the Customs are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the business of importing.*" The deductions in this instance appear slightly illogical. There is a vast difference between the "*importing*" business and incidentally taking charge of a letter or package until called for. After laborious research, failing to discover any specific statute applicable to this case, or any authoritative Treasury regulation for the seizure of these diamonds, we are referred to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, viz., the Post Office Department, and chapter 3, (Duties of Postmasters, &c.,) statutes of 1873, is quoted, as follows:

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS, 1873.

Chapter 3. Duties of Postmasters, &c.

SECTION 52. When *letters* or *packages* from a foreign country are received at any *Post Office*, and the Postmaster has reason to believe that such letters or packages contain *articles subject to duty*, he shall immediately notify the *Customs officer* of the district in which his office is located of the receipt of such letters or packages and the *names* of the *persons* to whom the same *are addressed*. The letters or packages *must be retained* a reasonable time for the purpose of allowing the Customs officer to examine them. Packages, when seized by an officer of the Customs, will be opened by such officer in the *presence of the Postmaster* and of the *parties addressed*, but letters, *registered* or *ordinary*, can *only* be opened by the *parties addressed*, who should be notified by the Customs officer to appear at the *Post Office* and open the same. Postmasters are expected to extend to Custom-house officers all proper facilities to protect the Customs revenue from fraudulent practices through the mails.

Two or three points are manifest in this section which are at variance with your criticism, and will not, I trust, escape your observation. You seemed to think it irregular and highly improper to transmit through the mails letters or packages containing diamonds, especially should such practice be indulged in by a "leather firm;" for you ask, "*What right had it to import diamonds through the post?*" You appear to think that after I had "*read the law quoted elsewhere*," I would "*not repeat the statement*" that the Postmaster is "sacredly bound to protect" such packages, &c. Now, so far from being illegal, the conveyance of letters and packages containing valuable merchandise from a foreign country is specially provided for, and when they contain, in the judgment of the *Postmaster*, articles subject to duty, he shall detain them, notify the Collector and the parties addressed, and after the Collector or other person designated by him shall "seize" the letter or package, it shall be opened *at the Post Office* (not the Custom-house) in the presence of the Collector, Postmaster, and the party addressed. The *latter alone is authorized* to open the letter or package. This course of procedure does not exactly accord with the action of the Collector and Postmaster in the case under consideration; for these were "registered" letters, and reached the hands of the Postmaster first. The Collector may seek to justify his possession of the letters on the ground that they were addressed to his care. On no other theory, at all events, had he any business with them previous to their being opened by the person addressed, in the presence of the Postmaster and himself, when, finding them to contain dutiable goods, he could have claimed possession. This is clearly the provision contained in the statute recited. While, therefore, in the future, it may be incumbent upon the Postmaster "to extend to Custom-house officers all proper facilities to protect the Customs revenue," I would respectfully suggest that such official *retain* possession, and have all examinations made at the Post Office until the nature of the inclosure is ascertained, in accordance with the statutory provisions.

The conclusion at which we arrive is inevitable: that as regards the case in point the Collector has assumed a most unwarrantable liberty with two letters addressed to his care, and that in seizing their contents and subjecting their owners to delay and unnecessary expense, he has acted arbitrarily and without authority of law, and is in no wise screened by the Treasury regulation behind which you endeavor to screen him. As well from the courtesy extended by the Government officials, and which the consignees gratefully acknowledge, as from the immunity which was demanded from and granted by them against all claims for damages, I presume the Collector will not be prosecuted for violation of law, or rather for a violation of trust without the sanction of law.

Now, briefly, as to the "sugar case." I am gratified that you find "*Mr. Schultz is in one sense right—in saying that under the law the cost of the sugar made no difference in the duty.*" But you add: "Every one knows that the statement of the cost has its effect upon the mind of even the honest Government examiner in deciding upon its quality, which fixes the rate of duty." This is precisely what no one understands, and as it is practically the kernel of the whole controversy, I shall invite your attention to this very vital point. The grading of sugars by the Custom-house officials is determined as follows: A sampler is sent to the dock to procure samples; usually three samples are taken from each hogshead, and at the office these are compared by the examiner with the "Dutch standards." This examination is conducted by means of the eye and judgment. Small jars of sugar (the tests) are ranged on a table containing these Dutch "samples" or "standards," and as the color and quality of the sugar to be graded approximates to one or another of these standards, the duty is determined. Sugars may be worth five or fifteen cents—the grading is the same for all, and the duty is fixed, as before stated, by the grades thus established. Thus it is literally true that sugars pay a specific duty, while an ad valorem valuation is required. To make the subject more explicit, let us suppose that pig-iron was charged with a specific duty of $7 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and yet from some undeterminate reason the Revenue laws required the declaration of the importer as to the cost or value of that pig-iron at the last port of exportation, and should punish any remissness on the part of the merchant by confiscation of property and imprisonment of person. Would it be justice or oppression? And yet this is precisely what was done in the sugar case under consideration. Let us further suppose that the Government had permitted a wide latitude in the matter of valuations for twenty years or more; had expressed no anxiety in regard to minute exactness of value further than to approximate such value, in order, as it was understood, to assist in making up the statistics of the country, and of a sudden, with a new-born zeal and patriotism, (which might be commendable were it not for the *lucrativeness*,) commences to seize and confiscate all cargoes that had passed for years previous, or, in the failure to secure old cargoes, obtains judgments and imprisons all persons alleged to be guilty of undervaluation, although such undervaluation never did, and, in the nature of the case, never could have deprived that Government of one dollar of revenue. Would this be just, and would the interests of commerce or rights of citizens be maintained thereby? Would the Treasury coffers in such case be benefited? This is my "sugar case," stated in few words; but as you have amplified it and introduced all sorts of personal and outside issues, I must be permitted to add somewhat. The confiscated cargo consisted of 235 hogsheads of molasses and 149 hogsheads of sugar. There was no pretense that the molasses was undervalued, for I am credibly informed that it cost, and was, therefore, valued at, four cents per gallon more than the market price at the port of exportation. The duty on this molasses was also specific, viz., eight cents per gallon. On the sugar, however, an undervaluation was claimed. On both sugar and molasses a gold duty was paid of about $14,000. But the judgment obtained was for the value of the *entire* cargo, sugar and molasses, including the duty, (although this had been paid once,) amounting in all to $54,000 and upward. These facts, thus plainly stated, are enough to warrant the accomplishment of all we aim at, viz., the amendment or reform of a law which can be interpreted in such way as to permit such flagrant acts of injustice.

Again, you invite attention to the character of the defendant, his alleged efforts to avoid a judgment in the first instance and to evade its execution and payment afterward. It might be impossible for any one of us to say what he would do in like circumstances, but my opinion is that were I seventy-five years of age, and my Government, through its officials, had obtained under the circumstances here stated a judgment for more than double the amount of my entire life's earnings, that I would try in some way to hold my property, even if that judgment was transferred for foreclosure against me in the life to come. But it is simple justice to say that this defendant denies, substantially, all allegations of fraud or willful misrepresentation, either in the valuation or in the disposition of his property. He did advise his former consignors in Demerara to ship no more sugar to him, as his means and credit were unable longer to protect and care for such shipments, and, in addition, they might be liable to seizure for his debts, and he reluctantly turned over a very valuable business connection to another commission house. And yet these precautions did not save his consignor, for two cargoes of sugar and one of old iron were seized and held, to the ruin of the owner. The interest of the defendant in these cargoes, including the balance due him in Demerara, did not amount to $8,000. But I must apologize for these details, for in reality they have but a slight connection with the subject matter.

We are considering the *Revenue laws and their administration*, and as illustrative I invite, for a moment, attention to some of the moral aspects of this case on the part of the Government. You allude to the landing of the cargo and the *sudden* and *accidental* (!) appearance on the dock of a Government agent, whose attention was attracted by the sudden removal of the sugar. This removal could not have been very sudden, inasmuch as a Government weigher had weighed it and a Government sampler had taken samples of each hogshead. Let me also inform you of the true facts in the case of this mysterious Government agent, who appeared so *accidentally* upon the scene. This individual, who so carefully guarded the public interests, is one Robert Sargent. He was the informer. He was the man behind the prosecution. He was the main witness. He was the man who instigated the arrest of the defendant. He is the man who has received, or will receive, the informers' share of the moiety. He was formerly in the employ of the Customs, but left "for his country's good," and, his "occupation being gone," sought a new field of industry in which to display his peculiar talents. As to the character and reliability of paid informers in general, I believe with Curran, that the *sacred volume* should not be profaned by their touch in courts of justice, and whatever may be the opinion of some, I regard it as discreditable to our enlightened Government to seek to convict on such *hired* testimony. Had the District Attorney said to the jury: "This man Sargent is the informer, and if this charge is sustained, will receive $5,000 or $6,000, so be cautious and weigh well his statements," it would have been the true and honest way of presenting his testimony to them. Now please remember what occurred after judgment. Nine of the jury signed a statement to the effect that in their judgment the defendant was innocent of any wrong intent, and recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury remit the penalties. By this time, however, $26,000 in moities arrayed a most powerful interest against him. The lawyer who had charge of the case was taken sick and soon after died. It was Mr. Hunt, and not Mr. Nash, as you stated, (the last-named gentleman being associated with the case at a late period, and, though an able advocate, had no time to study the points, as I am informed.) When the case reached Washington for final adjudication Sargent had anticipated it. Indeed, this persistent guardian of his country's interests, from first to last, worked hard, in and out of season, for his profitable "*rake*." There are many minor features and details in this case which would show in how cruel and relentless a manner this prosecution (persecution?) has been conducted, and how disastrously it has eventuated for the defendant; but as they might not throw any additional light upon the principles involved, I shall forego their exposition.

However we may differ in opinion as to the law and facts in the two cases cited, I am confident that THE TIMES will array itself on the side of such intelligent reform in the "enforcement of penalties" as will cause the laws for the collection of the revenue to be at the same time respected and obeyed. That you agree with me and others in regard to the general subject of revision, may be inferred from the annexed extract which appeared in your editorial columns. The statements and conclusions are quite independent of any difference about the facts in the two cases which are here in controversy:

"These recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce are entitled to respect, not only because they come from a highly respectable source, but because they are based on facts which are only too well known, and relate to evils which have been for a long time only too patent. It is not singular that our Revenue laws should be faulty. They were enacted, in great part, during the war, when the one object was to obtain money—justly, if possible—fairly, if possible—but, in any case, whatever the risk of injustice, to get money. Laws thus initiated have been indefinitely multiplied by a hasty, [illegible], without the deliberation of skilled and responsible officials. They have, in consequence, become so voluminous and so confused as to be unintelligible. That they should be revised, no one who has the slightest acquaintance with their practical operation will deny."

Respectfully yours, &c., J. S. SCHULTZ.

THE POST OFFICE.

TRYING TO REDUCE THE STAFF—THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance of orders received from Washington, Postmaster James yesterday issued a circular to the various heads of departments in the Post Office here, asking whether there could be any retrenchment made in the expenses of their respective departments so far as related to the number of employes, and if they considered the staff excessive, to give their opinion as to the probable reduction which could take place, having a due regard to the efficient working of the departments. There is scarcely a doubt as to the nature of the replies which will be given to this circular. Instead of diminishing the number of employes of the Post Office, many of the Superintendents state that the staff should be increased. The business of the office is increasing weekly, and some departments are so overworked, that assistance is asked and extended from other departments in order to have the business completed in due time. In the Registration Department alone, the business for 1873 has been fifteen per cent, over that of 1872. The following are the figures for the last quarter of each year:

	—Last Quarter of—	
	1872.	1873.
Registered letters received for delivery from other offices	55,655	64,649
Registered letters received for distribution from other offices	43,937	48,279
Postage stamps and packages registered	18,143	25,667
Stamped envelope packages and cases	21,700	21,747
Postal-card packages and cases	....	382
Registered packages in transit	7,955	9,876
Letters registered at Post Office and stations	29,325	32,271
Total	176,735	202,871

Of the registered letters transmitted from the Post Office, two-thirds are domestic and one-third foreign letters. The transmission of official letters and packages takes up a large portion of the time of the Superintendent of the Registration Department. Stamped envelopes and postage stamps for all the Post Offices of the United States are made up in packages and sent as registered letters to the respective Post Offices. These packages average 500 a day, the number for the last quarter of 1873 having been 45,664. By sending envelopes and stamps to the various Post Offices in the shape of registered letters, full security is obtained, and if a package goes astray, it can be easily traced. The registered letters received from other Post Offices, as will be seen from the above return, averaged 21,550 per month for the last quarter of 1873, but for the nineteen days of the present month already expired 22,000 have been received, showing an increase of about sixty per cent. on the work of the previous months.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

STOCKING RIVERS WITH SALMON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In writing, as I did to the press, about salmon fry, I wished to avoid a newspaper correspondence, but I will say a word to your contributor, "Salmo Salar," that is, to your readers, in answer to him. I have discussed this whole question a hundred times through the press, and have no leisure to go over the ground again in detail. The Hudson is wholly unsuited to salmon now, and as for legislation to improve it the Commissioners have for five years been trying to get a law passed forbidding net fishing on Sunday, in order to let the shad reach the headwaters, and have failed. There is a dam at Troy, and below Troy there are no spawning-grounds, while there are nets enough to take every salmon the first season of their ascent. These have already almost annihilated the shad fisheries, and yet shad produce nearly a hundred young where salmon produce one. The streams that run into Lake Ontario are mostly crowded with dams—fifteen often, and sometimes more. To build fishways over these would cost ten times as much as the salmon are worth. *Par parenthese*, let me say fishways are not generally a success. If the salmon fry were to be placed in streams above the dams, trusting to some future legislation to protect them, the chances are many against their ever succeeding. Let me add, we have as yet received no practical suggestion; and while keeping a few salmon for certain localities as an experiment, we shall decline the gift from the United States, that it may be placed in suitable waters elsewhere, and that our State may be saved a useless expense.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

STREET CARS—A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several articles—editorial and communications—have appeared in THE TIMES, urging the passage of a law compelling the car companies to furnish seats for all from whom they receive fare—in other words, compelling the companies to allow no one to enter the car unless there is a vacant seat.

Such a law, if carried into effect, would be agreeable only to a very small portion of the community—only to those living near the locality where the cars start, either far up town or below the City Hall Park. It is urged that the companies would be compelled, by their own interest, to put on more cars for morning and evening service. The Third and Lexington avenue cars run on the same track from the City Hall to Thirty-fifth street, and, during the hours named, are crowded to suffocation; and yet they pass a given point as often as one every minute. Can they be put on thicker than this? My office is in the Cooper Institute, and when I leave for my residence in Thirty-ninth street at 5:30 o'clock, I find every car filled, standing room and all. I am thankful even for a standee. It would be the same if double the number of cars were running. At any rate, I am positive that between the hours of 4 and 6 I should not find a car with a vacant seat, and especially in stormy weather. The result would be that I should be compelled to walk home.

Here is a woman with two children standing at the Cooper Institute, waiting for a car to take her to Fortieth street. It rains. The hour is 4 o'clock P. M. If the above law were in force she would be compelled to wait till a car came along *with three vacant seats*, and she would have to stand there *three full hours!*

Your correspondent, "H." inclosed you $1 to aid the passage of the law referred to. I would give $50 rather than have such a law passed, and tens of thousands would do the same. I will go a hat that "H." does not reside or do business between Chatham square and Thirty-fifth street. If such a law were passed you would hear such a scream and howl against its enforcement as would not be very agreeable to its authors. Give us more cars, by all means, if that is possible, and it is possible on the Fourth avenue line. And I would be glad if the companies could be compelled to place (as in some European cities) a double row of seats on top of the cars, and not be required to stop for such short of four blocks. This would accommodate large numbers of men, and give more room for ladies. But do not say that no one shall enter the car unless there is a vacant seat. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange met yesterday to consider amendments to the by-laws in relation to issuing and transferring certificates of membership. Section 2 of by-law 3 was altered to read as follows:

"The initiation fee for membership of the Exchange shall be $5,000, and for which a certificate of membership shall be issued. On the surrender of this certificate to the Treasurer of the Exchange, a transfer may be made by him to a member, or member elect only, notice of the intention to transfer having been duly posted in the Exchange Room for ten days, and no unsettled claims to members of the Exchange having been presented against the party transferring. The Treasurer shall be paid for transferring the certificate to a member elect $250, or to an old member $100. The legal representative of any deceased member may transfer such membership, as herein provided."

As regards compliance with the award of the Arbitration Committee, the following rule was adopted:

"Within three days after the award of the Arbitration Committee is filed, or in case there are no objections filed to the claims within three days thereafter, the Superintendent shall give notice thereof to the defaulting member, and if he does not pay the awards or claims, as the case may be, the Board of Managers shall declare his membership at an end, and the seat of said defaulting member shall be, at such time as the Board of Managers may direct, sold by the Superintendent, at public outcry, in the Exchange Room, during business hours, to the highest bidder, for cash, and the proceeds thereof be divided pro rata among those members who had proved their claims, or to whom awards had been made. Should the claims so proved not amount to the sum for which the seat is sold, the residue, after deducting the transfer fee, shall be paid over by the Treasurer to the defaulting member or his heirs."

Another meeting of the naval stores trade was held yesterday, at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of adopting rules for the government of the trade. There was very little progress made, however, and after sitting one hour the meeting adjourned until this afternoon.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending Saturday last: Croton water rent and penalties, $[illegible]; tapping Croton pipes, [illegible]; [illegible]; vault permits, [illegible]; total, [illegible].

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday to receive the Mayor's annual message. One thousand copies of the document, which is published elsewhere, were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Thomas H. Sullivan for the office of City Marshal, in place of Alexander S. Toolanys. The communication was laid over. Some unimportant business was then transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present except Mr. Wade and Mr. Strack, the rival Presidents of the organization. At the appointed hour, in accordance with a previous agreement, Mr. Clancy was called to act in their stead. There was a very large attendance of politicians and working men in the gallery, and many friends of the members occupied seats in the inclosure. The usual preliminary business having been transacted, Assistant Alderman Healy offered a resolution approving of the action of the board of Jan. 5 in electing Wm. H. Moloney as Clerk. This motion seemed to indicate that the mover was in doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of the board on the 5th inst. Assistant Alderman Thornell hoped that before the roll was called the resolution would take an original shape, and not be in the form of a motion to approve the action of a meeting the legality of which had been questioned.

Assistant Alderman Simonson moved that the name of Constantine Donohu, the previous Clerk, be substituted for that of Wm. H. Moloney.

The amendment was put, and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Murphy, Thornell, Coddington, Kreps, Kehoe, Simonson—6.

Negative.—Messrs. Foley, Clancey, Keating, Wirsey, Healy, Theiss, Keenan, Brucks, Kelly, Ochsley, Sommers—11.

Assistant Alderman Kehoe offered an ordinance prohibiting railroad companies from throwing salt on their tracks. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Assistant Alderman Thornell moved the following:

Whereas, In view of the destruction to which life and property are subject in the City of New-York by reason of the improper and criminal construction of heating apparatus in buildings and of the buildings themselves, the authorities of the State of New-York and of this City and County are in duty bound to make and enforce such laws as will tend to preserve life from sudden calamity and property from destruction by fire; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, praying that the Building law applicable to this City may be so amended as to provide for a more perfect construction of buildings and heating apparatus therein.

The resolution, and also one requesting the Mayor to forward the memorial when prepared to the Legislature, were adopted.

The Mayor's Message was here presented to the board, but when the Clerk began reading it the members engaged in private conversation, and it was impossible to hear one word of the document. Several of those present moved to suspend the reading, but their motions were voted down amid laughter and general merriment. Finally a motion to suspend the reading and print 300 copies of the message was carried.

The board then transacted some routine business after which they adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair. Mayor Havemeyer was present during part of the proceedings. The Committee on Printing presented a report recommending that the minutes of the board be printed by Bryant & Co., providing the old rates are satisfactory to the firm, and, if otherwise, that bids be invited for the work. The report was adopted. A bill of Stetson & Co., amounting to $354 for meals furnished to jurors impaneled in the Genet case, was ordered to be paid. The board then adjourned. The members will meet on Wednesday as County canvassers to canvass the returns from the Twenty-first Assembly District.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved a communication was received from a number of property-owners protesting against the widening of St. Mark's avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Opening Streets. A communication from property-owners protesting against the opening of Downing street was referred to the same committee. A communication from Henry W. Speks resigning the constableship of the Sixteenth Ward and nominating, as his successor, Lorenzo Hermstadt, was referred to the Law Committee. Unanimous consent was asked and granted to the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee apportioning the amount raised in the budget to the several departments. A resolution authorizing the Controller to use the unexhausted appropriations of last year, payable out of the general fund in such manner as the law directs, was adopted. On motion of Alderman Richardson, the financial officers of the city were directed to pay $100,000 out of the fund raised for the Board of Education to the Treasurer of that board at once.

A communication was received from Mayor Hunter, nominating John F. Hennessey as a member of the Board of City Assessors. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. A resolution, founded on a communication from the Board of City Works, was offered by Alderman Richardson, authorizing the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk to issue water bonds to the amount of $250,000, to enable contracts for the iron pipes required for the extension of the water works during the year to be made. The resolution occasioned a long debate, many of the members contending that the state of the iron market, a rise being imminent, required that the Board of City Works be authorized to advertise for bids at once. The communication was finally referred to the Committee on Sewers and Drainage, the Board of City Works being, in the meantime, authorized to advertize for bids. A communication was received from Register Little informing the board that all the records of his office were saved from the fire in the Hamilton Buildings, and returning thanks to keeper Lormey for his courtesy in putting the chamber at the Register's service on the day of the disaster.

The President of the board announced that the committees would be appointed this morning.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.

At 10 o'clock on Sunday night Sergt. Rathyen, Detective Romer, Roundsman Sitney, and a platoon of the Richmond County Police made a raid upon the National Hall, in Gore street, Stapleton, kept by one Daniel Kline, and against which numerous complaints had been made from time to time to the Police. At the time of the raid about seventy-five men and women were congregated there, nominally assembled to attend a "grand concert and musical entertainment." The surprise was complete, and the captures numbered twenty-five, men and women. A number escaped by jumping from the windows, but one of the men who attempted it, named Mike Cooper, broke one of his legs in two places in making the jump, and another man, whose name was not ascertained, broke one of his arms. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which the descent was made, Justice Tom Garrett, it appears, was ready for business, and upon hearing of the arrests, sent word to the Police that his court was open. The prisoners were accordingly all taken before him at Stapleton, and a charge was made against Kline, the proprietor, for violating the Sunday law and keeping a disorderly house. He, however, was discharged by Justice Garrett upon his own recognizance. The other prisoners, for some inscrutable reason, were all sent to the village lock-up in default of the fines imposed upon them, ranging from $10 to $250 each, the whole amounting to about $1,700. The five women arrested, named Mary Christ, Gabrelse Wetter, Fitzie Bischoff, Kate Wetter, and Annie Windt, were discharged. The names of the men arrested and the fines imposed upon them are as follows: Fred. Setton, $10; George Haindle, $50; Herman Bowman, $250; Jacob Schaeff, $50; Otto Dedo, $25; Frank Bergner, $50; Frank Wiessner, $50; Charles Alonzo, director of the music, $250; William Ken a, director of the music, $250; David Hegeman, $50; Martin Jayer, $50; Charles Schell, $25; Leopold Scholtis, $250; Adolph Ziet, $50; George Becker, $25; Fred. Fiske, $250; Eloph Berghemiller, $25. The sentence of Messrs. Womer and Fred. Keinle was suspended. Yesterday came the sequel. The prisoners were all rearraigned before the same Justice at Stapleton, and were all discharged upon their own recognizances to appear for further examination on Monday next, it appearing that none of them were able to pay the heavy fine imposed upon them.

SAILORS' STRIKE ON THE CITY OF PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company make the following statement with regard to the detention of their steam-ship City of Panama: "The City of Panama is one of the new fleet of iron steamers built by John Roach & Sons. She was delivered at our dock by the builders on the 10th inst., but was not fully completed in the matter of her outfit, and Mr. Roach has had fifty men at work upon her since her arrival, and will not withdraw them until [illegible]. No crew has ever been on board of her other than those employed by Mr. Roach [illegible] [illegible]"

ART IN WASHINGTON.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY.

THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND ART WORKS—HISTORY AND PURPOSES OF THE INSTITUTION—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

The "Corcoran Gallery of Art," founded by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, is ready to open to the public. Previous to the formal opening, a few persons have been kindly permitted by the officers in charge of the gallery, to have a private view of the collection. But a mere beginning has been made toward filling the building, although about 100 paintings are hung in the largest of the halls devoted to the art of painting. There are a few sculptures, including Powers' "Greek Slave," and a fine group of bronzes, numbering about seventy, from the hand of Barye, together with some other objects of interest, which will be noted in their place.

Of the collection of paintings, a few are works of decided merit and value; many more are of scarcely more than ordinary merit, though some of them are pleasing pictures; not a few are undeserving of any position in the gallery, being no better than auction-room rubbish, bad in both technical and art qualities. These will, no doubt, be replaced as soon as possible by better works; though it is questionable whether they should ever have been allowed on exhibition, as their presence detracts seriously from the average values of the really good pictures. The beginning has been made under adverse circumstances. The gift is from a generous benefactor of the City of Washington; the purpose is worthy of all praise and admiration. Harsh criticism would be, therefore, both undeserved and unjust. It is quite impossible, however, to bestow on the collection as a whole a very great amount of praise, especially when it is considered that the object of the institution is to educate; and very few, indeed, of the paintings exposed in the exhibition could learners in art study without being led far astray.

The pictures now in the gallery are the entire private collection of Mr. Corcoran, costing something like $100,000, according to report, and a number of others, purchased during the last Summer by Mr. Walters in Europe, who had $40,000 placed in his hands to expend for art. Among the pictures in the original collection of Mr. Corcoran may be mentioned: "The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Mengs; "The Flagellations of Christ," attributed to Van Dyck; an unknown Flemish picture, representing Time and a Warrior, dated 1619; a copy by Venneman of the magnificent altar piece of Rubens; "The Village Doctor," by Venneman; "The Happy and Unhappy Families," by Brackaleer; a small Madonna and child; "The Coquette;" "The Shepherdess;" a representation of a storm, by Joseph Vernet; "Italian Moonlight," by Tavernier; "Children Dancing," by Coniac; cabinet interiors, by Demarne; copy of Bega's "Child and Nurse;" a "Rustic Scene," by George Morland, representing a countryman coming home at sunset; Leslie's large and beautiful copy of Benjamin West's "Power of Love;" "Shakespeare and his Friends," by Faed; "Mercy's Dream," by Huntingdon; "The Hudson in Autumn," by Doughty; "The Departure" and "The Return," two pictures, by Cole; "Washington's Head-quarters on the Hudson," by Cropsey; "The Amazon," by Leutze; "Milton," (playing the organ to Cromwell and his family,) by Leutze; "The Huguenot's Daughter," by Washington; "The Portal of a Chateau," from which a gallant issues and flirts with a soubrette as he passes out, by Washington; "Moonlight at Madeira," by Hildebrandt; and a "Winter Scene," by Gignoux.

During the past year W. T. Walters, Esq., one of the Trustees, visited the principal cities of Europe in the interest of the gallery, and purchased many paintings, statuettes, and bronzes. Among these are the original study for "The Death of Cæsar," by Gerome; "Comte De Wittemberg Weeping Over the Dead Body of His Son," by Ary Shaeffer; "Spring" and "Twilight," landscapes, by Louis Japy; "Life-size Figures at the Well," by Vily; "Spring Flowers," by Jeannin; "Lost Dogs," by Von Thoren; two flower pieces, by Couder; "Sunset," by Breton; the Barye bronzes, and several porcelain Fayence vases.

The first picture to attract the attention of one entering the gallery from the main entrance, properly numbered one, is a full-length portrait of Mr. Corcoran, by Elliott, in 1867. It is a very fine specimen of Elliott's best work, equally valuable as a portrait and a work of art. It was placed in its conspicuous postion by the Trustees, against Mr. Corcoran's wishes, and is in every way worthy of the honor bestowed upon it.

Nos. 2 and 3, "The Departure" and "The Return," are very good specimens of the work of Thos. Cole, though not belonging to his best efforts. Nevertheless they are pleasing pictures and good studies. Nos. 13 and 14, "A View in Venice" and "A Sea-port," are said to be the works of Canaletti, but it is extremely doubtful if they are genuine. A large and skilfully-painted flower piece by Couder is No. 15. An excellent work of Kobbe's is No. 21, a shepherd with dog and sheep. No. 23 is "A Scene in the Andes," by F. E. Church. It is an excellent specimen of his earlier works, but lacks something of the mastery of color which the artist displays in his later pictures. No. 27 represents a "Storm on the Coast of Italy," by Joseph Vernet, which, if really his production, is far from his best style, and cannot claim to be a fair specimen of his work.

The original study of Gerome for his "Death of Cæsar" is too well known to need special mention. It is in size 7 by 10 feet, and occupies a conspicuous position on the east wall of the gallery. The Art Institution is to be congratulated on having secured this justly celebrated and valuable study. No. 29, by Leutze, entitled "The Amazon," while an excellent painting, is entirely uncharacteristic of his style. It appears to be a study after the manner of Titian. A Winter landscape by Emile Breton is No. 30. This is characteristic of a sketchy style adopted by certain French artists, following the school of Daubigny. There is about it what may be called an elaborate affectation of ease. Several pictures of this character, by Breton and Japy, are in the recent purchases. They seem to labor to embrace in a picture the fewest facts possible, with the purpose of attracting the mind to an expression of a single idea. The result is a monotonous effect, which detracts at least from the interest of the subject, and American artists ought to view them more as curiosities of art than examples for study.

No. 32 is valuable and interesting as being the original painting by Thomas Faed, from which the numberless engravings scattered over the land of "Shakespeare and His Friends," were made. This is a valuable acquisition to the gallery, for purposes of study, on account of its excellent *technique*. The skill with which it is painted is quite extraordinary and surprising, and it may be profitably studied by authors of more renowned works. No. 37, "Spring Flowers," by Jeannin, is a fine work of exquisite realistic coloring. It represents a bronze vase of pink and white flowers, with a background of blue and white drapery gracefully arranged, the blue largely preponderating. Such distinguished artists as Joshua Reynolds held at one time that a preponderance of blue was incompatible with a pleasing arrangement of color in a picture. This, however, his rival Gainsborough, effectually disproved by the celebrated picture known as "Blue Boy." The "Scourging of Christ," attributed to Van Dyck, No. 39, is a sketch worthy of notice. It is, most probably, a very clever copy. No. 44, by Leutze, is of Milton playing the organ to Cromwell and his family. This is a very fine work, and bears unmistakable impress of the genius of its author. Every one of the many figures in the picture is a thorough study. The picture is hardly excelled by any other of the author's works. No. 45 can lay little claim to merit as a work of art, but is of some interest as a portrait of the celebrated danseuse, Fanny Elssler, who is represented poised on one foot upon a vase of flowers. No. 46 is a very pretty sketch by Weber of a scene in the Catskills. No. 48, "The Two Lost Dogs," by Thoren, is finely executed. The dogs are alone on a trackless plain of snow. One has grown faint-hearted, but his companion strives to give him encouragement. It is the most interesting of the class of works referred to under No. 30, above. One of the smallest pictures in the gallery is one of its choicest gems. It is No. 55, a Dutch interior in the style of the early Flemish masters. The justly-celebrated picture by Ary Schaeffer, "Count Wirtemberg Weeping Over the Dead Body of His Young Son," after many wanderings on exhibition through nearly every large city in the country, has at last found a worthy and permanent resting-place. A very pleasing picture is No. 52, by Lachenwitz, of a [illegible] and dogs. No. 57 is an excellent portrait of Gen. Jackson, by Sully. No. 71, "The Drought in Egypt," by Portaels, was honored with a gold medal when exhibited at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. "The Huguenot's Daughter," No. 77, is a very creditable picture, by W. T. Washington, an American artist better known abroad than at home. The picture was made when the artist was a student at Dusseldorf. No. 80, by Hildebrandt, "Moonrise at Madeura," is very artificial in style, yet it is a striking picture, gorgeous, but unnatural in effect. It possesses, however, many good art qualities. No. 85 represents a country man coming home at sunset. It is by George Morland, and is a fine specimen of his work, and one of the most valuable paintings in some respects in the whole gallery. No. 88, "Mercy's Dream," Huntingdon's best work, is too widely known to need further mention. Doughty, one of the fathers of American landscape painting, is represented by one of his finest works, "Autumn on the Hudson."

It will be seen from the hasty notice of some of the most pleasing and valuable of the pictures exhibited what the character of the collection is. As the fund annually derived from the endowment of the institution is about $50,000, there is every reason to expect that in a few years a collection will be gathered worthy of the purpose of the munificent founder.

The Barye bronzes are to be found in the long west room opening out of the Trustees' Room, on the first floor. Here are to be seen over seventy of the original bronzes of Barye, one of the most eminent of modern sculptors. This is an invaluable acquisition to the gallery for purposes of art study.

In the same room is a case filled with copies in silver of Roman treasures unearthed near Hildesheim, in Germany. These are very handsome and exquisite gems of art. Some of them seem to be originals rather than copies. It is to be hoped the institution will acquire more material of this character.

In the main gallery on the first floor will shortly be placed plaster casts of many of the most important antiques in the British Museum. Among them will be a complete reproduction of the Elgin marbles. These casts are to be made by a new process and will perfectly reproduce the originals.

The Octagon Room mentioned in the description of the building now contains the original statue of the "Greek Slave," by Powers, a bust of the "Veiled Nun," and two or three others. The walls of this room are covered with crimson velvet paper which forms a fine background for the marble.

The Corcoran Art Building has an interesting history. Its erection was begun in 1859. It was not much more than roofed in when the breaking out of the war interrupted the work. The Government then needed extra buildings. As this was fire-proof it was seized, and turned over to the Secretary of War. It was held by him, chiefly for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General's office, for more than eight years. When in 1869 it was determined to give up all buildings in which Government offices were situated which the public interests would permit, the Corcoran Art Building was relinquished to its owners. Mr. Corcoran at once preferred a claim for the rent due for eight years and twenty-four days' use of the building, estimating the same at $300,000. Something less than half that sum was finally paid by the Government to the Trustees. This sum, together with what had been originally given by Mr. Corcoran, went to make up the endowment fund. The Trustees are nine in number, and are: J. M. Carlisle, J. C. Hall, G. W. Riggs, A. Hyde, H. D. Cooke, J. C. McGuire, C. M. Matthews, and Profs. Joseph Henry, of Washington, and W. T. Walters, of Baltimore. According to the provisions of the deed the Trustees are to organize a permanent board, elect officers, establish by-laws, &c., for themselves, and always to keep their number full. Further, the property and endowment fund is always to be devoted to the purpose for which the founder designed them. This purpose is set forth to be the perpetual establishment and maintenance of a public gallery and museum for the promotion and encouragement of the arts of painting and sculpture and the fine arts generally. The gallery must be open to visitors without any pecuniary charge whatever, at least two days in each week during customary and convenient hours. On other days, moderate and reasonable fees for admission may be charged, the sums so received to be applied to the payment of current expenses. The Trustees are empowered to make proper arrangements for increasing the collection.

The Corcoran Art Building is an adaptation of the French Renaissance style of architecture. It has a front of 104 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and extends 124 feet 6 inches on Seventeenth street. The interior is arranged with a cellar or ground floor containing the heating apparatus, rooms for storage, packing, &c. There are two principal floors, the lower intended for works of sculpture and the upper for paintings and engravings. The front entrance is on Pennsylvania avenue, and opens into a vestibule 25 by 28 feet, from which lead the broad stairs to the second story. These stairs are of freestone, and have an ornamental balustrade on either side carved at the ends in scroll-work. On each side of the stairs are broad passages leading to the principal gallery, arranged for sculpture, in the rear of the building. Two courts light the stairs and halls. The vestibule to the sculpture gallery is 19 feet wide by 28 long, with two spacious bay windows at either end. The sculpture gallery extends the whole distance across the rear of the building, is 96 feet 4 inches by 25 feet, and amply lighted by ten windows.

Connecting with the main sculpture gallery are two rooms, one 19 feet by 43 feet 6 inches; the other 19 feet square. These rooms can be used for a school of design.

On the left of the vestibule is a gallery 25 feet wide, on Pennsylvania avenue, and extending back on Seventeenth street 32 feet 10 inches long. These galleries are connected by wide, arched doors.

The picture galleries are on the second floor. The main stairs open into a hall 28 feet wide, by 42 feet 6 inches long, on either side of which the various galleries for pictures are situated. There are, however, three small galleries fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, the centre one being an octagon, 25 feet on the floor, and intended for very valuable or famous pictures. The other two are 25 feet by 32 feet 2 inches. In the rear of these, and extending along the sides of the building, are two galleries 19 feet 6 inches, by 43 feet 6 inches. The main or grand picture gallery, which extends across the rear of the building on this floor, is 45 feet wide, by 96 feet 4 inches long. All these galleries are lighted by skylights, and are so arranged that the quantity of light can be regulated at pleasure. These galleries are connected with each other by arched doors, thus affording a continuous passage around the building. The cornices and ceilings of the various galleries are enriched with panels, ornaments, and moldings representing American foliage.

The cost of the land, building, and equipments contemplated by Mr. Corcoran cannot be less than $600,000, not including his private collection, which has cost over $100,000.

The gift of Mr. Corcoran bestowed upon the City of Washington is, indirectly, a benefaction to the whole country. It is among the richest foundations ever given to a public institution by a private man. It is fitly located at the capital, which will be adorned in time, through the means which Mr. Corcoran has contributed, by a Gallery of Fine Arts which will rival the most famous collections in the world.

ADMITS HIS MISTAKE.

Gov. Woods, of Utah, is not above admitting the fact when he errs, as is shown in his recent message to the Territorial Legislature. He says:

"Section 4, of an act entitled 'An act to protect the rights of married persons,' approved Feb. 16, 1872, declares that 'The right of dower shall not exist in this Territory.' I approved that bill; but after due reflection I am satisfied that in so doing I made a mistake. And I recommend that that portion of the act referred to be repealed at this session."

THE CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Meriden *Republican* gives the following brief sketches of the candidates for State officers nominated by the prohibitionists of Connecticut: "Henry D. Smith, of Plantsville, the candidate for Governor, is a wealthy manufacturer of Plantsville. J. D. Baldwin, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is President of a bank in Middletown, and influential in the town. He was a stanch Abolitionist and a member of the Republican Party till a couple of years ago, when he joined the third party. The candidate for Secretary of State, Hiram P. Lawrence, is a young lawyer of Norfolk, Litchfield County. He was formerly a Democrat. The candidate for Treasurer, Geo. Greenman, is a well known ship-builder of Stonington. The Controller, Dabney Carr, of Bridgeport, is a Missourian by birth, if we mistake not. He formerly resided in St. Louis, and now carries on a shirt manufactory in Bridgeport, employing in average times about 300 hands. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and spent a year or two at old Yale. He was formerly a Democrat."

THE FUNDING AMENDMENT.

THE CANAL QUESTION CONSIDERED.

To the People of the State of New-York:

The persistent misrepresentations of our new canal policy and the capacity of the Erie Canal demand special notice at this time, when an amendment to the Constitution is before the Legislature to inaugurate and make permanent a free canal policy, and bills are introduced to increase the capacity of the canals, in conformity with the legal requirements of the laws of 1835 and 1854 for its enlargement. Not a single bill has been introduced in Congress for an appropriation of public money to construct a ship canal, North or South, unaccompanied by reports purporting to show the inability of the Erie Canal to transport the products of the Northwest to the seaboard, and statistical estimates of the same kind have been made and put forward for the purpose of sustaining every scheme for a ship canal in our own State.

The New-York *Tribune* for years has been the conduit for these misrepresentations of our own public works. In 1867 it assailed the liberal canal policy advocated in the Constitutional Convention of that year by such distinguished public men as Evarts, Brooks, Dwight, and Comstock, and declared them to be the advocates of the "scow millennium." My attention has just been called to a lengthy editorial upon our new canal policy in the *Tribune* of the 5th inst., part of which is as follows:

"The so-called Canal Funding bill we trust to see defeated without ever coming before the people. *The object of that deceptive project is to cut down the present canal tolls one-half, to perpetuate the canal debt for forty years, and to saddle the cost of new work and extraordinary repairs, amounting to some $2,000,000 a year, as a perpetual uncompensated charge on the tax-payers.* It would be very difficult to prove that any reduction of the present moderate tolls would add to the business of the canals. A few years will enable the State, under the Constitution as it stands, to pay off the entire debt now charged upon the canal revenues from the proceeds of the tolls. Meanwhile those individuals who have contrived the so-called 'Funding Amendment' will do well to remember that the taxation for canal purposes now averages $3,000,000 a year, which the people submit to with a patience really marvellous."

As will be seen on a perusal of the simple and brief amendment to the Constitution, now called the Funding bill, it would be difficult for any one to crowd into so narrow space as that of the extract from the *Tribune* so many misrepresentations or falsifications on a public document which has been printed for a year in the State journal, been before the Legislature and people for five years, and has passed the House of Assembly four times.

The following are the words of the amendment:

ARTICLE —. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums as may be necessary for paying the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due, by the issue and sale of bonds, or certificates of stock, having forty years to run from their date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canal shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund the interest on the debt so created, the expenses of collection, superintendence, and keeping the canals in repair; and the contribution so created for said sinking fund shall be invested annually by the Controller in the bonds or certificates of stock authorized by this article, or in the stocks or bonds of the State of New-York or of the United States, which shall be held for the redemption and payment of the bonds or certificates herein authorized to be issued and sacredly applied to that purpose; *all of said debt and interest shall be paid from the revenues of the canals, and no direct tax shall ever be levied or collected for canal purposes, either for current expenses or repairs, ordinary or extraordinary.*

Comment is unnecessary. The *Tribune* ignores the benefit of any further reduction of our "moderate" tolls. It should know that an offer to transport a cargo of grain during the season of navigation at half a cent less by one route than another determines the destination of that cargo, whether via Port Colborne to Montreal, Buffalo to New-York, or by rail to Philadelphia or Baltimore. The *Tribune* ought to know that under the influence of the unanimous passage of the Funding bill in 1870, (which was defeated in the Fall election by that arch villain, Tweed, now in State Prison, while his confederates in that conspiracy are at large, and some of them in the Legislature,) the Canal Board reduced tolls fifty per cent. upon breadstuffs. From that time the diversion of Western trade has been checked and the tonnage of the cereal movement over our canals has been increased one hundred per cent.; another fact, equally important, is that the cost of transportation over our lakes and canals has been reduced twenty-five or thirty per cent. We have also the promise, and almost the certainty, of an equal reduction in the next two years when steam is successfully used on our canals; or, even without that powerful aid. When our locks are doubled and our canal improved to its maximum capacity, large vessels and steam barges on our lakes will make a three-cent freight profitable between Buffalo and Chicago, as all shipping merchants will testify. Thus the solution of our problem for cheap transportation is silently going on, while theorists are speculating upon the magnificent schemes for its accomplishment, and jobbers who flourish in proportion as public morality decays, hoping to thrive in the waste and extravagances of large expenditures of public money, are urging our Sate and National Governments to embark in impracticable schemes for the construction of ship canals.

The clamor for further enlargement of the canal, beyond the limits already demanded by law, is, at this time, as futile as it was in 1842 and 1843, when Azariah C. Flagg was Controller. He had the canal sounded from Buffalo to Albany, and found it lacking one foot of its legal depth—then about four feet. A similar deficiency exists at the present time. He had the mud removed in one Winter, as it would be now under an honest and intelligent guardianship of our canals, and gave the canal its honest right of four feet of water. The result was that its capacity was doubled. Mr. Flagg was charged with enlarging the Erie Canal under the head of ordinary repairs. Give our Erie Canal the honest seven feet now legally prescribed, and honest management of its locks, and all practical men engaged in its navigation will tell you that the time and transit would be reduced one-third, and consequently there would be a reduction of one-third in the cost of transportation; surplus means for transportation sufficient to carry, without any pressure on its capacity, twenty-five per cent. more tonnage over the canal than has ever been transported in any year.

When I vindicated before the United States Transportation Committee, last Summer, in New-York, what is known as the "Independent Canal Policy for the Empire State," and declared that the maximum capacity of the Erie Canal had never been reached, the *Tribune*, in a criticism intended to be sharp, pronounced it "Mr. Hatch's transportation fallacy." The time has arrived when a plain statement of the facts and figures showing the capacity of the Erie Canal should be presented, and a demand should be made on their opponents to controvert them by proofs, and not by exaggerated assertions. All must concede that the port of Buffalo is the gateway of the inland commerce of this country, as well as that New-York is its outlet. Nearly all the Western commerce which enters Buffalo finds its way to our metropolitan City by the Erie Canal or by railways. The Western imports at Buffalo, therefore, furnish the standard by which the loss or gain of the Western trade may be accurately measured, and the capacity of our carrying systems to transport the Western crop to the seaboard ascertained. Reducing flour to wheat, the total grain receipts at Buffalo for 1873 were 101,062,120; reduced to tons, 3,460,000, according to the tables of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. Total receipts of grain estimated as before, at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo, were 168,047,903, reduced to tons, 5,041,400. From this it will be seen that almost two-thirds of the Western trade still comes to our State, and this is accomplished through the agency of the Erie Canal, only worked by mules during seven months in the year, and through "a single lock canal," as THE NEW-YORK TIMES calls it, until a few of its remaining single locks are doubled. This last position can no more be controverted than the statement that Mr. Vanderbilt can only have the capacity of a single freight railway for through freight until both freight tracks are completed throughout their entire length. When the locks of the Erie Canal are doubled, as demanded by the amendment of 1854, the present capacity of the work itself will be doubled.

Adding Western trade for seven months, the season of navigation, to the Western tonnage brought into our State in the same period and transported to New-York, it will be found we receive and handle three-fourths of the whole amount of the Western lake receipts of the cereals for that period. During the remainder of the year our lakes and canals are closed, and we have but one trunk railway to Chicago to compete with the other trunk railways—Pennsylvania Central for Philadelphia; Baltimore and Ohio for Baltimore, and Grand Trunk for Montreal. It is during that unequal rivalry for five months that the seaports out of this State are enabled to show any increase in their annual receipts. From the want of a careful examination into these statistical facts, erroneous views are often presented by many who would know better if they would examine more and think more before they undertake to instruct the public and tell our people that the sceptre of the commercial supremacy of our metropolis and State is departing into other hands.

The public mind is constantly agitated by specious statistical statements from which very deceptive conclusions are drawn. They originate either in ignorance or in the interest of jobbing ship-canal schemes for public plunder. Their authors include in their statistical estimates the retrograde movement of our trade in years before 1870, and ignore the reduction of tolls in that year, and the extraordinary increase in the tonnage over our canals since, and the annual decrease in the cost of freights over canal and lakes. It is to be regretted that honest journalists and public men have been misled by them.

I cannot close this review of "the situation" without referring briefly to the most prolific source of imaginary dangers to our trade from the St. Lawrence route through the contemplated enlargement of the Welland Canal for the passage of vessels of 1,000 tons cargo. Whether there are to be twelve or fifteen feet water upon the mitre-sill is immaterial in the view I am about to present of the question. I believe the transportation capacity of the Erie Canal is equal to any demand upon it.

Let us see what Col. W. J. McAlpine says on the subject. His estimates and statements were regarded as good authority when he was in the service of the Dominion Government upon her Welland Canal enlargement, and also when engaged upon the Dominion Champlain Ship Canal, and upon the Oswego Ship Canal to the Hudson—all aspiring to be rivals to the Erie Canal. In a letter dated Feb. 25, 1871, addressed to Marshall Parks, Esq., President Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, Mr. McAlpine states as follows:

"The Erie Canal locks allow the passage of boats with a displacement equal to an average of 100 feet length, 17½ feet beam, and 6 feet draft, giving 327 tons of weight for the boat and cargo, or 250 tons of cargo alone. Three hundred lockages are often made in one day with the aid of its double locks, or one lockage every five minutes, through locks of 8 to 10 feet lift, which for eight months, or 233 working days, would give an annual capacity of about *seventeen millions of tons.*"

Thus it will be seen that Mr. McAlpine demonstrates the capacity of the Erie Canal to be more than three times the aggregate of all the receipts of the cereals at the six Western lake ports. Perhaps this gentleman may be considered good authority.

A year ago last December THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in an elaborate editorial article characterized by its usual care and ability, presented mathematical calculations demonstrating the capacity of the Erie Canal to be the same as was held by Mr. McAlpine. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has repeatedly done the same, and no one yet has had the temerity to attempt to controvert these authorities.

The capacity of the Erie Canal is not a question, but a mathematical certainty. What have we then to fear from the St. Lawrence route? Let us see: Is it direct trade through sea-going vessels with Europe from our Western ports, the traditional and cherished hope of the West?

Let it be borne in mind that the Dominion Champlain Ship-canal is similar in its contemplated construction and objects to the Oswego and Oneida Ship-canal to the Hudson, so that if sea-going vessels, or any other vessels, could economically pass through one they could pass through the other. Examine the "Proceedings of Oswego Board of Trade," &c., for 1873, page 13, and you will find that the United States Transportation Committee put this very significant question to Col. McAlpine, who was present in that interest: "Do you contemplate the employment of lake sailing and steam vessels from Chicago to New-York through the Oswego and Oneida Lake Canal, or do you assume that there must be a transfer to canal-boats and barges?"

Mr. McAlpine's answer was: "The employment of lake sailing vessels and steamers from Chicago to New-York through Oneida Lake route is not contemplated."

Then follow reasons in detail, which, briefly stated, are that canal-boats and barges, costing only half as much as large steamers or vessels, will perform the same service much more economically and in less time. This, perhaps, unwelcome truth Canada has learned from years of experience by transferring all cargoes destined for Montreal or Europe at Kingston into canal-barges to pass over her St. Lawrence canals to Montreal, so that in her recent movement to enlarge the Welland Canal there is no work going on or contemplated to enlarge the St. Lawrence Canals. If Canada should deepen her works to the depth of the river, the same economic truth, as was enunciated by Mr. McAlpine in relation to the Oswego Ship-canal, would compel the transfer at Kingston, as formerly, for the same number of locks would remain; and the laws of trade and commerce are as imperative as the laws of nature.

Portions of our Western trade will be deflected, as heretofore, by Canadian railways and British capital, but soon to return to their accustomed channel, inflicting injury upon those who have had the temerity to engage in that business.

The Canadian lake marine can never successfully compete with our own, for the very conclusive fact that Montreal cannot give return cargoes to Chicago, while our American ports can give profitable return freights in coal and other coarse articles. If the shipments of coal and iron from Buffalo continue to increase as in past years, the tonnage in coal going West will in a few years be equal to the whole tonnage of the cereal movement from the West. The Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway will bring next year 1,000,000 tons of coal to Buffalo. No improvement in Canadian canals, however they may be deepened, can ever overcome this economical consideration. Canada has not and never can have coal as a return freight to Western ports. The St. Lawrence canals can never be successful nor even dangerous competitors to our Erie Canal and Hudson River route. These views are the result of a personal examination of the St. Lawrence canals and St. Lawrence River, under a commission from our Government, and will be found in my reports in 1868 and 1869 to Congress, which it ordered to be published. It seems to me it would be difficult to point out any danger to the commercial supremacy of our Metropolis and State that will not be averted by the consummation of our free canal policy, and the completion of the enlargement prescribed by the amendment of 1854. To maintain our position we must no doubt furnish the cheapest transportation service to the West, as we have always done, and are preparing to do hereafter.

The retention of this trade is not a question of capital. Our Metropolitan City to-day is the imperial reservoir of the commercial wealth of this continent, and from its overflow every portion of our State is enriched. Capital will help to retain it, and so long as the transportation service is satisfactory the capital will remain, but let the transportation service prove unsatisfactory and the capital will remove where the transportation will perform the business and its use receive a better return for the investment. Commerce is king and holds the crown and sceptre of the world. Venice—dazzling the old world with her palatial splendor—

"A ruler of the waters and their powers, the exhaustless East
Poured in her lap all gems in sparkling showers;
In purple she was robed, and of her feast
Monarchs partook and deemed their dignity increased,"

—fell when the East Indian commerce left the Mediterranean for a newly-discovered and cheaper transit to the markets of the world, and all her accumulated wealth of centuries could not stay its departure or prevent her downfall. Our Western commerce is far more valuable than the Eastern commerce of the old world ever was, and its development and increase have had more influence upon the social and political condition of the laboring masses of Europe and the destiny of her Governments.

My object in this review is accomplished if I have shown that we have every cause for congratulation in examining our trade returns for the year. We have only to go on and consummate our new canal policy and dismiss all idle fears. We have always held the lion's share of Western trade; our ability to hold it is increasing every year. It should be no cause of alarm or jealousy if a small portion of it falls to our sister States and cities, or even to a foreign neighbor. They all contribute to the public welfare in which we are most interested. Their prosperity, compared to our own, is only the "dew-drop" upon the lion's mane.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the people of the Empire State, by their humble servant,

ISRAEL T. HATCH.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

The steam-ship McGregor, which was advertised to leave Sydney on the 20th of December for San Francisco, is expected to sail on her return voyage on the 27th inst. As previously announced in THE TIMES, the company are having built four fine steamers for this trade—two of 2,800 tons and 500 horse-power each, are being built by John Elder & Co., of Glasgow, and two of 3,130 tons and 600 horse-power, by James Lang, of Sunderland, the guaranteed speed being twelve knots. By the terms of the contract, the four vessels are to be completed by the 1st of January, 1875; but it is expected they will be ready for service in eight months. Meantime, the company has chartered three large steamers—the McGregor, Mogul, and Tartar. It is understood that the steamers will not call at New-Zealand, as is commonly believed, as this point, it is well known, is a considerable distance out of the direct course to Sydney. Arrangements have recently been made with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the transportation of passengers, and $80 fare will be charged between London and Sydney. The railroad ticket, including 250 pounds of baggage, will cost $120, a reduction of $20 being made in favor of Australian passengers, and the passage to Sydney from San Francisco is set at $200.

THE TRAINERS' AND DRIVERS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Trainers' and Drivers' Protective Association have passed a series of resolutions indicative of their thanks to the Buffalo Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hampden Park Association, Springfield, Mass.; Beacon Park, Allston, Mass.; Catskill Park Association, Catskill, N. Y.; Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia, Penn.; Fleetwood Park Association, Morrisania, N. Y.; Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association, Brooklyn; Goshen Park Association, Goshen, N. Y.; Plainville Trotting Association, Plainville, Conn., and Cleveland Club, Cleveland, Ohio, for the kind and hospitable manner in which the association was treated during their visits to the respective tracks of the above-named associations in the season of 1873.

DISCHARGED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF ELECTION ASSESSMENTS.

Patrick Moran, of No. 236 Henry street, who was for years employed by the Corporation to remove rubbish from the streets, was sometime since discharged because of his refusal to pay $25 assessment for election purposes. He claims that a similar demand was made on all carmen in the employ of the Corporation, and all who refused to comply were discharged, the others being retained. Moran states that he is unable to collect from the City three months' wages due to him, and that being out of employment, and in want of money he is in a destitute condition.

MARRIAGE IN UTAH.

In his message to the Territorial Legislature of Utah, Gov. Woods says: "In my message to the Legislative Assembly, at its session in 1872, I urged that body to enact a law upon the subject of marriage, but I regret to say that nothing was done. There is now no one in this Territory authorized by law to unite persons in wedlock. That there should be, is apparent to all; and I recommend that all ministers of the Gospel, regularly ordained as such, and all Judges of the Courts of Record, and all Justices of the Peace, be authorized by law to pronounce the marriage ceremony. The marriage relation lies at the foundation of all good society, and I doubt not that you will agree with me, that all rights incident to that sacred relation should be clearly defined and firmly established by a plain and positive statute, and I hope that it will be done at this session."

A COURT OF COMMERCE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ARBITRATION.

OPINIONS OF MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL MEN—CRITICISM OF THE PROPOSED BILL.

At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this City a report was presented by a committee of the chamber, reviewing the act by which legal powers were conferred upon that body in 1861, and setting forth that the tendency toward arbitration of matters in controversy between nations has so evidently accelerated the growth of that system as to make it desirable that, in so far as practicable, it should be applied to the settlement of commercial differences. The report concluded by submitting a draft of an act embodying the proposed plan, which is to the effect that any parties having a dispute, controversy, or difference upon any mercantile or commercial subject may, by mutual consent, submit the same for final adjudication to a tribunal of arbitrators. This tribunal shall be composed of three members, the presiding arbitrator to be appointed by the Governor of the State, and the two co-arbitrators to be selected by the claimant and respondent respectively. The award or judgment of a majority of the court is to be held and acknowledged as absolute and not appealable. After considering the report the Chamber resolved that the act as drafted be transmitted to the Legislature, with the memorial of the Chamber in favor of its passage into a law, and the papers will, in accordance with this resolution, be forwarded to Albany to-day. With a view to obtaining some information of the opinions of the commercial and financial community upon the subject, a reporter of THE TIMES visited a number of well-known merchants and bankers. Their ideas as expressed will be found to be unanimous in favor of the establishment of such a court.

John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, No. 119 Liberty street, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, when asked for his views, said that he had not given much attention to the subject. He thought, however, that the chief difficulty to be met with in such a court as the act contemplated would be the selection of arbitrators. There was little doubt of the fact that a good man could be found to preside in the tribunal, and it would largely depend upon the selection of his co-arbitrators whether they would prove an assistance or an embarrassment to him in the discharge of his functions. If such a court could be properly organized, it would, in his opinion, be a grand thing for the commercial community. The effect of the measure would be to create a new court in our juridical system, and under such circumstances it would, perhaps, be well that the presiding arbitrator should be a lawyer—a first-class commercial lawyer. He would be, in fact, a judge, and in that connection the salary pertaining to such an office would be a necessary matter of careful consideration. A man who has acquired eminence as a lawyer in commercial litigations would undoubtedly require a high salary, for the chances are very great that the business of arbitrator would require a large share, if not all, of his attention. He would be the judge in a court having its jurisdiction defined to embrace commercial questions. In any event all these considerations could be met when they fully arise; but as an experiment, at least, he believed it was well worth trying. Merchants frequently experienced much embarrassment from the delay they find in having their causes brought before the civil courts, which, as a rule, are overcrowded with litigations. It not infrequently happened that to a commercial or mercantile man the expeditious settlement of a case in controversy was of great importance, and he believed that, with some judicious consideration, the proposed law would prove extremely efficacious in its operation. Its establishment would perhaps prove somewhat injurious to the prospects of a large proportion of commercial lawyers, by disposing speedily of cases that would otherwise be pending for years before civil courts, where, by virtue of *ex-parte* orders and appeals based on technicalities, law-suits are often rendered almost interminable.

George Opdyke, banker, of No. 25 Nassau street, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed the opinion that in its present form the bill was by no means perfect, but there would be ample opportunity before its passage into a law to consider its deficiencies and amend it. It had been drawn by Col. Sheppard, a lawyer of considerable experience, in consultation with well-known business men, members of the Chamber. Mr. Opdyke thought it would not do to adopt the provision absolutely denying in all cases the right of appeal. It would, perhaps, be preferable to provide that all causes involving an amount below some specified sum should be decided absolutely; but it was scarcely probable that business men would consent to submit a dispute involving a large amount of money to any court or tribunal where no appeal could be had from its judgment. "To err is human," and the ablest jurists in the land are liable to errors in judgment. He believed the chief arbitrator should be a man of first-class ability as a commercial lawyer, but as to the provision for the selection of the co-arbitrators he thought the best way would be to have them selected by the Chamber of Commerce. It would very readily be understood that where the parties in controversy are allowed to select their own arbitrators or referees in their own behalf, they would be tolerably certain to select men who were in accord with themselves as to the merits and justice of their claims. This being the case, it was not easy to see how at least one of them could prove otherwise than embarrassing to the chief arbitrator. This might be particularly the case where there was any high state of feeling prevailing between the disputants. In regard to the tenure of office, it would be well to have the term of the chief arbitrator fixed for a term of years, subject, of course, to a discreet and proper power of removal for cause. A system somewhat analogous to that proposed by the bill now under consideration here had been in operation in Paris, and its workings had resulted in much benefit to the commercial community. He believed there was a right of appeal allowed in the Paris tribunal, but its decisions were generally regarded as equitable in the highest degree, and it was there fire seldom that the parties resorted to their appellate right in the regular civil courts.

Peter Cooper, merchant, of No. 17 Burling slip, and a member of the Chamber, was next called upon, and in reply to questions stated that he thought the operations of such a tribunal as is proposed, if properly constituted, could not prove otherwise than beneficial to the whole community, for it would enable mercantile men to reach a rapid adjustment of their differences by easy means, and would relieve the civil courts, which are notoriously overcrowded with cases awaiting trial, of a large share of business. Such a court, rightly conducted, would, perhaps, prove in its operations as much a court of conciliation as of arbitration, as it would frequently convince parties that they were both somewhat in the wrong. Mr. Cooper said that his business experience had frequently shown him cases in which disputants each claimed too much or too many concessions from the other, and in which the right lay distinctly between them. Under such circumstances it was necessary that, in order to reach an honest and equitable conclusion, each party should yield somewhat of his claims in behalf of his opponent. This court, then, would in this aspect be a step toward the attainment of a condition of things that he had long desired to see established—a state in which men should be brought to friendly adjustments of grievances, and in which business should be conducted upon a basis of honor. He believed, if a man could not pay, there was no use in making a war of a lifetime out of it, but charge it to profit and loss, and go on again. The French courts of commerce, substantially similar to that now proposed here, had been very successful in their operations. It was true there was a right of appeal permitted there; but the decisions of the tribunal of arbitrators had reached so high a degree of approval for the soundness of their opinions that a dissatisfied party appealing to the civil courts was placed at a decided disadvantage. The French courts of commerce were to a certain extent courts of counsel, for their judgments were, after all, more in the nature of recommendations, embodying equitable terms of settlement to the litigants. Ordinarily, he would be opposed to the provision giving the Governor the appointing power as to the chief arbitrator, but he believed we were never so fortunately situated in that regard as we are at the present time, and he was convinced that it might safely be reposed in the hands of the present Chief Magistrate of this State. If the appointment were to be made for life, or during good behavior, he believed now was the time to make such an appointment.

Joseph Seligman, of the banking-house of J. & W. Seligman, Broad street, gave his opinion as strongly in favor of the establishment of the proposed court. At least, he thought it was well worthy of a trial. The first advantage accruing from it to the mercantile community would be the expedition which it would secure to them in the settlement of all matters in controversy. Business men did not like to be annoyed by long-pending disputes, and not unfrequently were willing to accept even adverse decisions in some cases, so that it were a final decision and reached with all possible dispatch. They were thus, at least, freed from the annoyance or interruption which long-pending questions at issue so often give rise to. As to the appointment of arbitrators that was a different consideration. The chief arbitrator would most likely be a retired Judge, or some first-class commercial lawyer, selected by the Governor, and to hold office during good behavior. The provision allowing each of the litigants to select an arbitrator was a good one, as it would lead to a full and complete setting forth of the case in behalf of the principals; then, in giving the casting vote, the chief arbitrator would be well informed as to the merits of the case under consideration. It was not necessary that there should be any right of appeal allowed, because this was to be a court before which both parties appear by mutual consent. It could not, therefore, be claimed by either that he was dragged before an incapable or impartial court. In going before this court at all, the parties do so with the knowledge that they are not entitled to appeal, and it would be absurd of them to complain of the decision afterward. I think that the bill provides wisely enough, then, in these respects, and that the operations of this tribunal will be of great public benefit.

William B. Ogden, merchant and financier, of No. 214 Broadway, expressed the belief that the court now proposed to be established would fill a want long needed, and that it was the most practical measure which the Chamber had put forth for some time. In his fifty years' business experience, particularly in insurance affairs, he had had extraordinary opportunities of seeing the benefits resulting from well-devised principles of arbitration. He was not altogether of the opinion that it was a necessary qualification of the chief arbitrator that he should be a "first-class commercial lawyer," nor, indeed, that he should be a lawyer at all. Lawyers, particularly good lawyers, are apt to be extremely discriminating—to be too technical; for it is well known that one of the chief elements of repute in lawyers is their astute perception of delicate points, and in the cultivation of this faculty they are too apt to adhere to the fine point as an evidence of their perceptive powers, to the exclusion of a simple matter of equity which would be grasped by the average mind. Law is not always justice, and I think a well-balanced, clear, and discriminating commercial mind would bring as much ability to the position as is needed. Mr. O'Conor is, no doubt, a great lawyer, but there are cases which I have seen where I should prefer to have the judgment of some other mind than Mr. O'Conor's—a non-professional mind, that would not be apt to stick on the fine points, but would render an opinion on the great underlying principles in the matter under arbitration. As a general rule, I should be opposed to the appointment by the Governor of the principal arbitrator, but, as we are at present situated in this respect, I say go ahead, for I never expect again to see such another man in that high position as our present Governor. If the appointment is to be for life, or rather during good behavior, so much the better, for I am confident we shall have the best man for the place.

This subject of arbitration is not a new one to the Chamber of Commerce, for in addition to the establishment of their present Committee of Arbitration, they have considered the matter at intervals during the past thirty-five years. According to Charles King's *History of the Chamber of Commerce*—

"A movement was made in the Chamber in March, 1839, which, however, upon being referred to and examined by a committee, was deemed inexpedient. The proposition was to ask such increased power from the Legislature as would enable the Chamber to establish a Tribunal or Court of Commerce, with powers to determine all litigation between merchants, the trials to be by juries taken solely from the classes of merchants and traders, the juries to determine by bare majorities, and proof to be given in writing; finally, the juries to be the judges both of the law and the facts."

Later, as Mr. King records:

"An able report, accompanied by a draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for establishing 'a Court of Commerce in the City of New-York,' was laid before the Chamber at the May meeting in 1851, and discussed at large, without, however, arriving at any conclusion. This court was to consist of a Judge, and not less than two nor more than four Associate Judges, to be chosen by the Chamber from among its own members, to decide cases with or without juries, (also to be taken from members of the Chamber,) as the parties litigant may elect; to be a Court of Record, with all the ordinary powers of such a court, and to be maintained by the costs on suit, if sufficient; if not, the balance to be paid by the Supervisors of the City, from the common funds, it being stipulated that any excess of costs over expenses should be paid into the City Treasury."

Mr. King adds: "With their proverbial foresight and prudence, the Chamber laid the proposition on the table."

RAILROAD CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

Mention was made in the dispatches of the 15th of the arrest at Cincinnati of a number of firemen and others on the Pan Handle Road. It appears by the accounts published in the Cincinnati papers that the arrests include the parties who turned the switch at Columbia on the night of Dec. 27, whereby the New-York express was badly wrecked and a frightful catastrophe narrowly escaped. Three men—Henry Lewis, engineer; John Homan and Daniel Thomas, firemen—went up to Pendleton on the evening of the 26th to "dope" the engine of the 6:20 accommodation train going out, but failed, by reason of the vigilance of the guards. They then determined to disable the 9:45 train that night at Linwood, but the engineer, being behind time, went by in a hurry. On Saturday night, while walking back to town, they determined to misplace the switch at the Columbia side track. On the day previous all the engineers were requested to give up their switch-keys; but one man, named Wiggins, not being on duty, had not reported, and retained his key. This key Lewis had borrowed of him. Arriving at the Columbia switch, Harvey stood guard while Lewis unlocked the switch and Thomas drew it back. On the previous evening Harvey, in company with two men named Homer and Van Horn, had placed an iron in a frog near the same place, by which the New-York express came near being wrecked. After using the key at Columbia, Lewis gave it to Harvey, telling him to make the best use he could of it. He kept it till the strike was over, and then having secured a position on the Dayton Short Line Railroad, gave up the key to Assistant Superintendent Skinner, at Xenia, telling him it had been given him by Lewis. As all the keys are numbered, this one was readily identified as having been in Wiggins' possession, which made clear work for the detectives, and led to the arrest of all parties to the crime.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The leader of the Confederates receives the following notice in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Jan. 15: "Hon. Jefferson Davis, who has been sojourning with his niece, Mrs. Stamps, on Magazine street, for some days, has benefited so much from our mild climate that he has abandoned his purpose of trying the effects of a sea voyage, and will remain in the city for some time longer. Mr. Davis wears his age well, and though a somewhat thinner man than when we last saw him, he enters into conversation with all his old animation and grace. There are few men of this or any age who have a happier capacity for winning the attention and impressing the hearts and memories of those with whom he is brought into intercourse than Jefferson Davis."

In its subsequent issue the *Picayune* adds the following: "Mr. Jefferson Davis, being asked to relate the circumstances connected with the Cushing letter, told the gentleman who questioned him on the subject, that he had no recollection of such a letter; that he did not remember receiving any letter from Mr. Cushing at the time referred to, and that he had no knowledge of the person in whose behalf the letter purports to have been written. This is a strange fact, as the incident is one which would be likely to impress itself on a memory so tenacious as that of Mr. Davis."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—6, Continental National Bank vs. Richards; 7½, Ferris vs. Gardner; 9, Wilkins vs. Sherman; 16, Williams vs. Osgood; 25½, Bigelow vs. Jones; 33, Kemer vs. Leonard; 42, Chapman vs. Colton; 47, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.; 50, Wilson vs. Halpin; 195, Ellias vs. Robinson; 208, Morrison vs. Morrison; 261, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 266, Bohm vs. Goldstein, &c.; 267, Heath, &c. vs. Alden; 268, Bogart vs. Alden; 269, Same vs Same; 284, Marsh vs. Caldwell, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 151, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 152, Robinson vs. The City of Brooklyn; 154, Palmeter vs. Prindle; 85, —— vs. ——; 155, Candee vs. Kuhn; 156, Mosselman et al. vs. Caen; 18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 158, Palen vs. Bushell et al.; 159, Hill et al. vs. McKenzie; 165, Oxley vs. King et al.; 166, Green vs. Trask; 167, Saltonstall vs. Lard; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 169, Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 170, Wilson vs. Kerr; 171, Tenth National Bank vs. Darragh et al.; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 173, Poor vs. Bowen; 174, Huston vs. Weber.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donohue, J.—11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore; 2556, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c.; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 1003, Franks et al. vs. Fleishman et al.; 1735, Jones vs. Mayor, &c.; 899, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 1131, Sackett vs. Causland; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 391, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 735, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2815, Sillcocks et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2779, Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.; 687, Heath et al. vs. Mahoney; 715, Battersby vs. The C. P., N. and E. R. R. R. Co.; 1057, Merrington vs. Easton; 1065, Coach et al. vs. Bedrosian; 1075, Spalding vs. Bennett; 1549, Studwell vs. Steele.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—476, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2060, Gordon vs. Van Orden; 1490, Kelly, Administrator, vs. The New-York Railroad and Transportation Company; 2345, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2351½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 232, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 598, Dodge et al. vs. Hughes et al.; 1160, Ostrander vs. Merchant; 1368, Cole vs. Miller; 1374, Ackerman vs. Smith, survivor; 1376, Field et al. vs. Webster et al.; 1378, Taylor et al. vs. Weston et al.; 1380, Reed et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1384, Mandelbaum et al. vs. Rennock; 1388, Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company; 1390, Chagnot vs. Rousseau; 1392, Metzler vs. Bang et al.; 1394, Huston vs. Bowler et al.; 1400, Schultheis vs. Eichler.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Reckangle; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 621, Rnapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 593, Prendril, by Guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad; 685, Pender vs. Johnson et al.; 805, Mendelson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 1339, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—812, Mallory et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchon vs. Koehler; 876½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 390, American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. O'Neill et al.; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 670, Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Garrison; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 1048, Angel, Administratrix, vs. D. D. E. B. & B. Railroad Company; 1,235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien, sheriff; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—3208, Coddington et al. vs. Glacken; 2704, Swars vs. Whitson; 4134, Martin et al. vs. Rubenstein; 4155, Same vs. Same; 3606, Sage et al. vs. Vetter; 3092, Dunn vs. Beatty; 3150, Lussen et al. vs. Jacobson; 3162, Cannon vs. Pollock; 3170, Greene vs. Lichtenstein; 3198, Lecour vs. Farley; 3202, Fannin et al. vs. Burgess et al.; 3204, Ferris vs. Mongrain; 3830, Germania Bank vs. Marshall et al.; 3575, Mittnacht vs. Kubler; [illegible].

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—[illegible] vs. Mittnacht; 1679, Strauss vs. Bloch; 2843, Brooks et al. vs. Knox; 2703, Goldman vs. Firemens' Fund Insurance Company of City of New-York; 2628, Maher vs. Brush; 2847, Mahler vs. Brush et al.; 2848, Same vs. Same; 2871, Merchant vs. Mahon; 3031, Moss vs. Schreiber; 3049, Assman et al. vs. Volkening; 2999, Jones vs. O'Donoghue; 3129, McArdle vs. Koehler; 3141, Warring vs. Goodenough; 3431, Unger et al. vs. Rosenthall; 3799, Orvis vs. Dunham et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 2552, Guernsey et al. vs. Yenni; 2830, Sleight vs. Cook; 2843, Gutierres vs. Schlessinger; 3065, Pond vs. Van Orden; 3299, Scherff vs. Wolf; 3260, Burnside vs. Tanner; 3600, Jakobie vs. Schneider; 3695, Claflen et al. vs. Hefler; 3750, Stern vs. Wolff; 3869, Koehler vs. Crothy; 4080, Booth et al vs. Lynch; 4127, Trimble et al. vs. Keyser et al.; 4139, Bell et al. vs. Colgate; 4162, Myer vs. Rarey et al.; 4180, Rosenbaum vs. Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Cumming, robbery; James McCann, felonious assault and battery; James M. Brady, felonious assault and battery; George Gross, burglary; John Hennessy and Frederick Scott, burglary; Kate Breen, receiving stolen goods; John Frawley, grand larceny; William Foster, grand larceny; Henry Cranston, grand larceny; Carie Wiseman and John Fox, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Michael Higgins, robbery; Thomas Burns and Michael Nicholson, burglary; George R. Dunham, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Downs, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Hines and David Logan, grand larceny; William Breasney and Michael Kissam, grand larceny; George Smith, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dunbar vs. Smith; Worth vs. Lapaugh; Birdsall vs. Mott; Murray, Executor, vs. Wood; memorandums.

In the matter, &c., Rawson; Tredway vs. Tredway; Same vs. Same; In the matter, &c., of the Union Navigation Company; Marsh vs. Caldwell, &c.; granted.

Hogan vs. Keveny; motion denied with costs.

Cinner vs. Johnston; Hogan vs. Keveny; motions denied.

Herdtfelder vs. Fincke; In the matter, &c., Fincke; settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Luddington vs. Slawson, &c.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. See opinion.

Hoes vs. Jarvis; findings signed.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company vs. The Manhattan Market Company; order denying motion.

Davies vs. Livermore; motion denied.

Tompkins vs. Herts; order granted.

American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Eisner; motion for extra allowance granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Black vs. White; order for judgment.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Giles vs. Austin; judgment settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Lucas vs. Lucas; divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Larremore.

Thompson vs. Thompson; motion to punish for contempt denied.

By Judge Daly.

Croke vs. Henmer; motion denied; injunction dissolved. Memoranda for counsel.

Henderson vs. Phillips; motion granted. See Welsh vs. Debragh, 8, Albany *Law Journal*, 344.

In the matter, &c., Hasard. Memoranda for counsel as to costs, &c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19.—Flour steady; sales Extra Spring, fair to choice, at $5 50@$6; Extra Winter at $7 50@$9 50. Wheat dull and lower; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 24; No. 2 Spring at $1 22½, cash; $1 23¾, February; $1 26¾, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 16; rejected, $1 09½@$1 10. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales No. 2 Mixed at 56½c., cash; 56⅞c.@57c., February; 58c., March; 63¾c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 50½c.; rejected, old, 52½c.@53½c.; new, 47c.@48c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; sales No. 2 at 41c., cash and spot; 41½c., February; rejected, 37½c. Rye steady; sales No. 2 fresh at 78½c.@79c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall sold at $1 45; No. 3 Spring at $1 25@$1 26. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 35@$6 40. Pork in fair demand, and advanced to $14 25, cash; $14 37½ February; $14 80@$14 85 March. Lard in fair demand and higher—at $8 90, cash; $9 February; $9 30 March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; sales, Shoulders at 5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles at 7½c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅝c. for loose, spot. Green Meats steady; sales, Shoulders at 5⅜c.; Rough Sides, light, at 7¼c. Hams of 18 lbs. average sold at 8¼c. Whisky in fair demand and firm at 96c. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 193,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring higher at $1 26½@$1 27 for No. 2 Spring; Fall held firm; $1 45 bid for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 62½ bid for No. 2 Red Winter; held higher. Corn dull and unsettled at 57½c.@58c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track; 58c.@59c. in elevator; 59¾c. February; 63¾c. March. Oats opened firm at 44½c.@45c. for No. 2; closed lower at 44c. in elevator. Barley inactive; dealers apart; choice Minnesota sold at $1 65. Rye quiet at 85c.@86c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork quiet; sales of jobbing and order lots of Hard Sides at $15; Dry-Salted Meats firmer at 6c for Shoulders; 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅞c.@8c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders and Clear Sides, last half of February, 6c. and 8c. Bacon firmer at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominally 8¾c. Hogs lower; sales of Shipping Grades at $4 65@$4 85; Packers, $4 90@$5 20; Extra, $5 25@$5 35. Cattle quiet and unchanged; sales of low grades at $1 25@$2 50; fair to good Texans, $3@$3 75; fair to choice native Steers, $4 25@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs, and 1,100 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet, but firm; Howard Street Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$9; do. Family, $9 25@$11; Western Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9. Wheat quiet; choice White, $1 90@$1 92; fair to prime do., $1 75@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90@$1 93; good to prime Red, $1 80@$1 88; common to fair do., $1 65@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 83@$1 85; Ohio and Indiana, $1 70@$1 80; Western Spring, $1 57@$1 68. Corn quiet; Southern White, 90c.@93c.; do. Yellow, 83c.@87c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats dull; Southern and Western, 60c.@63c. Rye firm at $1@$1 02. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee strong at 26c.@28c. Whisky quiet at $1 01½@$1 02.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sales, No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 22¾; February, $1 23½; March, $1 26¼. Oats steady; sales, No. 1 at 42c.; No. 2 at 40c. Corn quiet, but weak; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 58½c. Rye steady; sales, No. 1 at $1. Barley in fair demand and firm; sales, No. 2 Spring at $1 52. Provisions firm; sales of Pork at $14@$14 30, cash; $14 75@$14 80, March; $15 20@$15 25, April. Hams, in pickle, firm at 9c @10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c. for loose; boxed Middles nominal at 7¾c.@8c. Lard firm; sales, Kettle at 9¼c.; Steam at 8⅞c.@9c. Hogs, $5@$6 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 239,389 bushels; Corn, 87,108 bushels; Oats, 32,232 bushels; Barley, 68,882 bushels; Rye, 1,077 bushels; Peas, 892 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 32,400 bushels; Corn, 27,600 bushels; Oats, 39,500 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 35,600 bushels; Corn, 50,259 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 7,738 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. The Grain market was dull and unsettled; no sales reported; prices merely nominal. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet at $1 48@$1 58. Corn steady at 61c.@63c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 93c.@95c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork nominally $15 50@$15 75. Lard easier at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Steam, 9½c.@9¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats opened steady but closed dull at 6⅛c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm, but little offering, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats nominal. Live Hogs firm; sales of Light at $5 15@$5 35; Heavy, $5 40@$5 55; no Choice offering; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 6,000. Whisky quiet and steady at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—Flour firm; sales of Superfine at $4 75@$5; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family Extra, $6 50@$6 75; A No. 1, $8 75@$9. Grain firm. Wheat sold at $1 60 for White, $1 55 for Amber, $1 50 for Red. Corn—Sales of choice White at 65c.; Mixed, 62c. Oats sold at 60c. for choice White, 58c. for Mixed. Provisions dull. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Lard quiet at 9½c. for tierce, 10¼c. for keg. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon sold at 7½c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear, packed. Whisky quiet at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Clover-seed steady at $8 50@$9 50. Timothy firm at $3. Flaxseed is held at $2 25. Flour dull and steady; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 80; White, $1 85@$1 90; No. 1 Spring, $1 63@$1 64. Rye steady at 92c.@93c. Corn dull; New Yellow, 86c.@94c.; White, 85c.@86c. Oats dull; White Western, 63c.@64c.; Mixed, 50c.@60c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 10c.@10⅛c.; Refined, 13c.@13⅛c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 48½ for Amber Michigan, cash and January; $1 49½, February; $1 54½@$1 55, March; $1 59¾, April; No. 2 Red, $1 44. Corn firm; sales of High Mixed, February, at 66½c.; March, 67c.; new, 63c.; Low Mixed, 64c.; no grade, 63c. Oats dull at 48c. for No. 1. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 55. Clover-seed sold at $5 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—23,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Flour steady; sales of 1.100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged; Up-lake Canada held at $1 75. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted, and $1 60 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Wheat quiet, but firm, with moderate milling demand. Rye firmer at 90c.@95c. for State. Corn quiet, but firm; moderate supply offering; New Western Mixed at 85c.@87c.; Old do. at 88c.@90c. Barley quiet, with no disposition to press sales. Oats unchanged, with moderate offerings and limited demand; sales 1 car State, at Susquehanna Railroad Depot, at 57½c., and 1 car No. 1 do., in elevator at 59c.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 62@$1 63 for Extra; $1 58 for No. 1 White. Corn steady; no sales. Oats dull and declining at 46c. for White. Hogs sold at $6 50. Clover-seed sold at $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 70c.@71c. for old Mixed; 66c.@67c. for new. Oats dull at 48c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady and in improved demand at 11c. for Standard White, in car lots.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Mr. James Collins, Ned Buntline and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETIES—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. Harrigan, Snow Brothers.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

SAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM—(Allegory.)

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. R. A. Proctor—"Wonders of the Star Depths."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNUAL BALL of the Brennan Coterie.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The nomination of Judge WAITE, of Ohio, to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a thoroughly respectable one, and will probably meet with little opposition from any quarter. Judge WAITE fulfills several imperative conditions of the office—he is a man of very high personal character, of recognized ability, and of quite sufficient standing in his profession to justify the belief that he will make a good Chief Justice. The post cannot have been tendered to him in special recognition of his services at Geneva, for Mr. EVARTS rendered still greater services. Perhaps if the opinion of New-York could have dictated the nomination, either Mr. EVARTS, or Judge WOODRUFF, or Judge PIERREPONT would have received it. But in nominating Mr. WAITE, the President has shown an earnest desire to discharge a very difficult duty in a conscientious manner, and without reference to the party or private wishes of any clique, in Washington or elsewhere.

The extent of the influence exercised by the *Herald* in public affairs may be partly estimated from its course in reference to the Chief Justiceship. All Summer it was belaboring the President in its clumsy manner as the American Cæsar, and demanding the instant appointment of somebody or other in place of Chief Justice CHASE. As its orders were not attended to, it presently changed the scene of its action to the North Pole. Then it eagerly supported CALEB CUSHING. Last week it announced in its veracious Washington dispatches that the name of Senator CONKLING had been sent in to the Senate. This was accompanied with a report of a conversation with Gen. GRANT concerning the Republican Party, which was invented bodily by its correspondent. Since then it has been publishing long articles in what it calls its "intellectual department," announcing the approaching nomination of Senator CONKLING, and calling upon the Senate to confirm him immediately, if not sooner. What it will say now that Judge WAITE is nominated no one knows, and nobody cares; but it evidently is a very powerful organ of public opinion, and one thing may be said of it without fear of mistake—that whatever it predicts will not come to pass, and whatever it recommends will be rejected. So that curious observers everywhere may see how much it counts for in American politics.

Many thousands of persons had occasion to cross Broadway yesterday, and it is safe to assume that every one of them wondered what the Police Commissioners do with the $1,000,000 per annum they get for cleaning the streets. The condition of things, yesterday, was enough to convince the most skeptical that the streets are not cleaned when they most need it. What becomes of the money? Surely it is not all used in the few superficial scrapings of the main thoroughfares during the Summer months. BROWN formerly kept the main crossings passably decent, and he received only $400 per annum. If the Police Commissioners cannot do as well with more than twice that amount of money, it is time to give the work to somebody else. Mayor HAVEMEYER, of course, thinks the Commissioners have done admirably, and that there has been a great improvement in the street cleaning. No man in the City knows so little of the present state of its affairs as Mr. HAVEMEYER, and we are not surprised that he has given a certificate to his Police Commissioners for efficiency. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Mayor, however, the people will insist upon knowing why the streets continue in a most disgraceful condition, when so much is expended for keeping them clean.

If the Police Commissioners have any desire to serve the public in this matter, they can easily do it. Thousands of laborers are out of employment, and can be obtained at reasonable rates. Let them be employed in cleaning the streets, and there will be an end of the demands that they shall be engaged on public works which will be of no benefit to the City. A few hundreds of them kept constantly at work would soon put the streets in decent order. The Commissioners are not asked to perform impossibilities. The allowance of $1,000,000 per annum gives them about $3,470 for each working day in the month. The people have the right to demand that for this sum the street crossings, at least, shall be kept passable, and the ashes removed in all kinds of weather. At a time when labor is so abundant, and, as a matter of public economy, should be employed to the largest possible extent, the Commissioners are without any excuse for their failure to do their duty.

Great exertions have been made to secure the return of SULLIVAN, the contractors' candidate, at the election for member of Assembly in the Twenty-first District to-day. The contest in his behalf appears to have been based upon the belief that the district can be bought like so much merchandise. The election of GENET, it is true, afforded an excuse for this belief, and unless the voters improve the opportunity presented them to-day, the reproach will be considered as deserved. By the election of Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN, the stigma which now rests upon the district will be entirely removed. The success of Mr. CRARY will be an indorsement of MORRISSEY, and that of SULLIVAN will be something even worse. The issue before the voters of the district is too plain to be mistaken, and there is some little curiosity to see how they will meet it.

Public confidence in the House of Representatives will be strengthened by the failure of the attempt yesterday to revive the franking privilege. It was made, of course, by a Democrat, who moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all matter printed by order of the Government, and bearing the signature of a member of Congress, shall pass through the mails free until the 1st of July next. This motion was no doubt intended to test the temper of the House, and if received with favor, to pave the way for a permanent restoration of the franking abuse. But it was rejected by the decisive vote of 71 to 163, and we shall probably have no more efforts in this direction for some time to come. If any are made, they should meet with the same fate. The country demanded the abolition of this privilege with great unanimity, and public opinion in regard to it has not changed, nor is it likely to change. The vote yesterday was in entire harmony with public sentiment, and we hope the House will be careful to preserve its present attitude on this question.

All persons interested in procuring cheap transportation between the West and the sea-board, would do well to read the very clear and complete statement of Mr. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, which we print this morning. Mr. HATCH shows that the Erie Canal, bad as is its condition, and open, as it is, for only seven months of the year, carried more than two-thirds of all the cereals shipped from the West in 1873. He also shows, on the authority of Mr. MACALPINE, that the capacity of the canal is equal to three times the entire annual production of cereals. But the most important point made by this writer is the superiority of the New-York and Buffalo route over the Montreal route, in that the former furnishes return freight, and the latter does not. The conclusion from these facts is that when we have dredged the canal to the depth provided by law, and completed the two locks yet remaining to be doubled, even though we do not secure steam towage, we shall control the trade of the West against all comers.

In ordering an investigation into the character and antecedents of JOHN QUINN, lately appointed Warden of the Tombs, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have made a concession to public opinion which is somewhat tardy, but nevertheless welcome. In the future, the Commissioners should be careful to make these investigations before appointment instead of afterward. The statements we made concerning this man were derived from sources which were considered entirely trustworthy. In fact, nearly everybody seemed to know all about the man except our infatuated old Mayor and his docile Commissioners. The letter signed by several members of the Council of Political Reform, which Mr. LAIMBEER presents as a justification of the appointment, turns out to have been one of those general certificates so easily obtained, which was given a year and a half ago, without any reference to this appointment. Furthermore, the public have noticed, if Mr. LAIMBEER has not, that the signers did not pretend to have any knowledge of the past history or general character of QUINN.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor HAVEMEYER has taken a long time to hatch his message. That may probably account for the fact that he seems to have forgotten at the end of it what he said at the beginning. It opens with a somewhat rose-colored view of the work of the various departments, expresses general confidence in the efficiency and honesty of their administration, and promises great things from them in the future. It commends the present City charter as being the best fundamental law under which the City has been governed for years, and energetically protests against any legislative change in the provisions of that law. Toward the close of the same document, we are informed that the charter is all wrong, that the Mayor has next to no actual power, that the Common Council is a nonentity, being intrusted in one section with a shadow of authority which the other 119 sections are devoted to rendering nugatory. "Gentlemen," says Mayor HAVEMEYER at the opening of his message, "everything is lovely; reform is doing its perfect work; let us rejoice." "Gentlemen," says the Mayor at its close, "we are living under the charter of 1870, only slightly altered; things are as bad as they can be, but as you and I are a set of nobodies, with eleven bloated departments really in charge of the City, let us exercise our sole remaining privilege, and grumble."

"Hands off," says the Mayor to the Legislature, and yet the Mayor requests the Legislature to effect the following not unimportant changes in the laws affecting the City: Give us laws to reduce the rate of taxation; give the Mayor power to employ special counsel in suits affecting the City; transfer certain powers from the Board of Supervisors and the Department of Public Works to a bureau in the Department of Buildings; reduce and define the powers of the Department of Public Works; revise the Tax laws; transfer the County advertising to the *City Record*; give the Mayor uncontrolled power of removal in regard to heads of departments; consolidate the City and County; revise the Assessment laws; provide for the payment of claims incurred prior to 1871; legalize the sale of market property; repeal the laws which allow any department to call for unlimited amounts of money; abolish executive boards and let there be but one head to all the departments; and let the legislative powers of the Common Council be restored in their broadest sense. How the Legislature can let the charter severely alone, and yet practically reconstruct it; how we can have an end of legislative meddling in local affairs, and yet have the system in full swing again, we confess our inability to see. There may be people who understand what the message is driving at, but we do not think that one of these is the muddle-headed and opinionated old gentleman who claims to be its author.

It will be perceived that the Mayor's Message lies altogether outside of the province of serious discussion. In spirit and in structure, it is equally incoherent and contradictory. When we interpret the message by the logic of facts, its recommendations become still more ridiculous. What a monstrous absurdity it is, for example, for a man who has outraged every sentiment of public decency in the selection of several of his subordinates, to ask the Legislature to confer on him the power of removal "for reasons satisfactory to himself!" Reform has suffered enough from the folly, stupidity, and favoritism of Mayor HAVEMEYER to render it in the last degree undesirable that his power should be in the slightest particular extended. We should like to see the City rid of the men of low lives and base antecedents that he has foisted upon it; to give him a chance of still further lowering the standard of public service would be a suicidal act indeed. Again, how preposterous it is to defend the one-man power in the executive departments when the only department against whose administration the Mayor has anything to say is also the only one discharging executive functions through a single officer! According to the Mayor's own statement, the boards which have a divided responsibility (Police, Parks, Docks, Excise, &c.,) are working exceedingly well, while the only source from which danger is to be apprehended is the Department of Public Works, where a single head is supreme. Does the Mayor want to make CHARLICK autocrat of the Police, and has he another door-keeper of evil reputation whom he thinks qualified to rule the Department of Works? On some such theory as this we might reconcile the contradictions alluded to. They are certainly self-destructive on any ordinary rules of interpretation.

But the fact is, as we have stated, that the message defies all ordinary rules, as thoroughly as does the official conduct of the man who signs it. The few pieces of solid fact which it contains will lose their due effect on the public mind from the questionable character of their surroundings, and the few sensible recommendations which it makes will be utterly discredited by the farrago of incoherent nonsense and bald commonplace beneath which they are buried. The Mayor will be during the second year of his office as much of a drag and a discouragement to all Municipal progress as he has been in the past. If anybody better able to judge of the wants of the City than he should draft some of the necessary laws alluded to in this message, the opponents of reform need only turn to other parts of the same message for arguments to defeat them. Even after his term of office has closed, the results of his dismal failure will continue to be felt. For any one who should propose to make the office of the Mayor of New-York fitted in power and responsibility to be an object of ambition to the best men in the community, will be confronted with the disgraceful record of a man believed to be a fair embodiment of the mercantile probity and intelligence of the City. The only encouraging thing we can say about Mayor HAVEMEYER is that in another eleven months and a half we shall be rid of him; the most cheerful comment we can make on his message is that it is his second and last.

MR. SCHULTZ AND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ addresses a very long letter to us in reply to the recent criticisms upon his address before the Chamber of Commerce. We do not complain of the length of Mr. SCHULTZ's letter, but as life is short, we shall endeavor to point out briefly where we think Mr. SCHULTZ is still mistaken or deceived.

The Diamond Case.—Mr. SCHULTZ produces a letter from Messrs. DOWLEY, CORNERS & Co. denying that the diamonds were opened in their presence, or the presence of their agent. We have already published an affidavit from a Deputy Collector certifying that the diamonds were opened in the presence of an agent of the firm, and we can produce additional affidavits of several persons who *saw* the agent of the firm at the Custom-house after the notice was delivered—he having gone there in pursuance of the notice. We have two facts established: The delivery of the notice, and the appearance at the Custom-house of the representative of the firm in reply to that notice. What did he go to the Custom-house for?

But does this cover Mr. SCHULTZ's first statement? No—for he said that *no notice* of the arrival of the diamonds was ever sent to the firm. Here are his own words:

"When the steamer arrives, *receiving no such notice*, they apply to the Collector, only to find that the diamonds were seized, and the case in the hands of the Marshal. Complaint is made of the injustice, but both law and precedent are found for the action of the Collector."

"In referring to the diamond case alluded to in the above statement, Mr. SCHULTZ said that the letter had been *broken open without the knowledge or consent of the parties to whom it was addressed*—a precedent so dangerous that he ventured to assert it would not meet the approval of any citizen of this City."

Now, why did Mr. SCHULTZ say that? We have *produced* the notice; the firm do *not* deny its receipt; but they admit that they were treated "very courteously" by the Government officials after the seizure. Was not Mr. SCHULTZ misinformed when he was led to state that no notice had been sent?

With regard to Messrs. DOWLEY, CORNERS & Co., we beg to remind those gentlemen that it is not we who have dragged their case before the public, for we should never have known of its existence but for Mr. SCHULTZ. He it was who revived their story, and in endeavoring to get at one true case of hardship, we simply inquired into it.

As for the letter having been delivered to the Collector, is that astonishing? It was *addressed* to his care, and a Post Office agent was present when it was opened. What is there wrong about that?

The Law.—Of this Mr. SCHULTZ practically confesses his ignorance. He had not time, he says, to "delve amid the musty tomes of Revenue law," &c. Yet we think it is the duty of a gentleman who addresses the Chamber of Commerce of this great City on questions of Revenue law, to inform himself beforehand of the general provisions of that law. This is how half the complaints against the Custom-house arise. The law is broken, the person breaking it pleads ignorance, and then there is a howl against the Collector. But as to whether the law in existence meets the above diamond case or not, Mr. SCHULTZ and ourselves are not competent to decide finally. Messrs. DOWLEY, CORNERS & Co. might have gone before a jury if they had liked, and then we should have had a decision worth talking about. Mr. SCHULTZ and ourselves might argue about it for ten years without ever coming nearer to a settlement. Mr. SCHULTZ's arguments may be very curious—we hope they will prove interesting to the general reader. But they are only the opinions of one worthy gentleman in the community on a point of law which would require the ruling of the courts to determine. We like Mr. SCHULTZ—but we cannot consent to regard him as Judge and Jury rolled into one.

The Collector.—Mr. SCHULTZ makes a tremendous dash at this official, (after having constituted himself Judge and Jury, and found the Collector guilty and sentenced him,) but concludes with expressing an opinion that the diamond (or sugar) firm will not prosecute him. We really don't think they will. They seem only too much disgusted now at having their "case" lugged in by the neck and shoulders against their own wishes.

The Sugar Case.—Not worth arguing all over again. The facts we gave the other day we undertake to prove, and we believe they are admitted by everybody to upset Mr. SCHULTZ's statements. He says we introduce "personal and outside issues." We merely gave the names of the persons concerned in the transaction, and the dates. Are these outside issues? Most people will consider them very much to the point. We like to be exact about *facts*. It is always well to be sure of your ground before rushing into a controversy.

The Revenue Laws—bis.—Mr. SCHULTZ says: "We are considering the Revenue laws and their administration." But has he not said that he has not "dug and delved" into them? Then let us adjourn that discussion until Mr. SCHULTZ has studied the laws. Warmth and rhetoric are out of place in a dry legal dispute. Shall we put it off for a few days? Mr. SCHULTZ may depend upon our aid in securing true reform in the revenue, and in preventing (so far as our limited means permit) cases of oppression or wrong-doing. But we do wish that people who bring forward special grievances would be absolutely sure as to all their facts before challenging investigation. About that notice in the diamond case, was Mr. SCHULTZ quite correct?

DO WE WANT MORE CURRENCY?

The House of Representatives yesterday voted on a resolution presented by Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, instructing the Banking Committee to report some measure that should give the country more currency. The particular method by which this end is to be accomplished was not mentioned. From what we know of Mr. WILSON's views, we should be inclined to think that he wished and expected, not an additional issue of United States notes, but the removal of the arbitrary restrictions now placed on the issue of national bank notes. But it is quite evident that the House took no such view of the means contemplated, and that the men who voted for Mr. WILSON's resolution desired, if they desired anything, what the language of the resolution seemed to require—an increase of greenbacks.

It is an interesting task, which we commend to our readers, to analyze the vote on the Wilson resolution. Although he failed to get it before the House, because it required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules for that purpose, there was a majority voting in its favor. It received 135 yeas, and was opposed by 98 nays—a pretty full vote for Monday, and one which would show a formidable strength for the inflationists, if the votes of the House on this class of subjects amounted to anything. At present they do not. They are cast with perfect recklessness. Mr. WILSON seemed yesterday to be the bell-wether, and members went in his wake with enthusiasm. Last week they tumbled with equal haste after Mr. KELLEY, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. HAWLEY, and gave majorities for three resolutions, one after the other, each entirely inconsistent with the remaining two. The only value the vote has, therefore, is not in showing what the House will do, but in showing what it may do. It will be seen, also, on examination, that the affirmative vote yesterday was made up of the general crowd of members, and that it embraces the names of but very few men whose opinion is of the slightest value to the public. These latter voted, with a single exception, against the measure.

Nevertheless, although the vote was a careless one, cast by men of little reputation or weight, it is one that distinctly raises the question, Does the country need more currency? In our opinion, no answer to this question, which should satisfy any reasonable man, can be obtained by any agency now in operation. It is impossible from any information accessible through official or unofficial sources to determine so vast and complex a problem. We cannot get the facts, and if we could, it is not too much to say that no human intellect could completely grasp and interpret them. The very uses of currency are obscure. The part it plays in exchanges is by no means well defined. It is supplemented by so many forms of credit, and it bears so small a proportion to the sum of actual exchanges, that on the threshold of the inquiry we are met by this impassable obstacle—ignorance of what currency actually and solely does, and of the extent to which other means replace it when it is limited.

But if it is difficult to solve the problem at all, under present circumstances, and if it is especially difficult for a miscellaneous body like Congress to solve it, there is, nevertheless, a method of solving it to which we have often called attention. It is the authorization of free banking. If it were permitted to any bank to issue as much currency as it could furnish bonds to secure, it would be certain, since the amount of accessible bonds is large, that every bank would issue all it could profitably use, and no more. We should then not only find out if we needed more currency, but we should get more if we did need it, and without increasing the irredeemable issues of the Government. And if, with this freedom of issue, the banks were compelled to redeem their notes at frequent stated intervals at fixed points, it is equally certain that we should have no more than we needed.

Certain statistics have been used in the Senate debate on the currency which sustain this view. They show that in 1837 the currency, then unrestricted and various in its sources, shrank from $276,000,000 to $200,000,000, and in 1857 from $445,000,000 to $341,000,000, being $76,000,000 in the first instance and $104,000,000 in the second. These figures certainly suggest that, since the panic of last Fall, and the shrinkage of values caused by it, we have enough currency for the legitimate business of the country. They also suggest that if national bank notes were practically redeemable in legal tender at the present moment, we should find an immense proportion of them presented for redemption. And, as a matter of fact, we presume no banker will dispute that at this moment these notes are a drug in the market, and that it is very difficult to use them at all. If, then, they could be redeemed, is there any doubt that they would be?

It would appear that a great number of practical and successful business men, both those engaged in banking and others, are agreed that a law which should make the national bank issues free, and which should require their regular redemption, is the only feasible method of escaping from our present confusion, and that, with these requisites of liberty and convertibility, our currency would regulate itself. It would contract when contraction was necessary; it would expand when expansion was required; and both processes would be guided by the interests of a large body of bankers, widely distributed, thoroughly familiar with the needs of their customers, and sure, if they made mistakes, to pay for them from their own pockets. Such a method of regulating the currency is, we submit, vastly superior to one which depends on the wisdom and knowledge of the members of Congress, who yesterday voted for the Wilson resolution.

THE COMMUNISTS.

Some of our rural friends are a good deal exercised over the reports they receive of Communistic riots and Socialistic outbreaks in this City. To those, however, who have long resided here, and who know New-York in all its classes, these disturbances seem mere ripples on the surface. There might certainly be outbreaks here which would make every householder "look to his guns," and which would send a thrill of anxiety through every family of the City. There is a vast hydra-headed class here, made up of very ignorant and poor people, with many who have grown up to youth and manhood in the life of the streets, ruffianly, brutal, and uncontrolled, who, if urged by hunger or stimulated by what they fancied a great wrong—as great as the draft of 1863—would fill our streets with a desperate throng, and strike at property and order and all we most value. There is "a dangerous class" in New-York, quite as much as in Paris, and they want only the opportunity or the incentive to spread abroad the anarchy and ruin of the French Commune. We advise the Police to keep a sharp eye on this class, now and at all times. Its leaders ought to be closely watched, instead of being petted by the Mayor, and promised a speech from him if they will go to Union square.

But it happens that this class is not Communistic, or imbued with any theory of property, except to get enough for their daily wants, or to satisfy their appetite for pleasures. It is not from them that the excited rabble in Tompkins square gets its members, or the orators come who prophesy to the artisans the future division of property. The Communists in New-York are mainly German and French. They are mechanics and artisans, not day laborers. They are led on by an idea, by a dream, by the speculations which have been so rife among the working people in France and Germany. Their leaders, where they are not wild-headed enthusiasts, are frothy demagogues, seeking popular influence. They do not take any deep hold here, even of the foreign laboring class. Many of them are fresh from countries where the contest has been waging for ages between capital and labor, and where all the inequalities and injustices of life have laid heavily on the working classes.

Any one who has studied the history of the laboring classes in Europe for the past few centuries, must feel that, though contributing so large a proportion of the wealth, they have enjoyed very little of the blessings of modern civilization. Theirs has been the lion's share in the burdens and penalties of the world. They have built for others to enjoy. The rich and powerful have found out among themselves the good things of life, and to the laborers have come the evil things. We do not wonder at the feelings which the European Socialists have brought with them over the ocean. They consider themselves in natural hostility both to capital and government. But they have come to a country where, for the first time in the history of the world, the laborers have an equal chance to secure the blessings of life. They are under the first "agrarian" Government which has existed since the *plebs* forced the Roman aristocracy to divide among them the public and conquered lands of Italy. They are offered here a free homestead, or one at a nominal price. Every office and honor is thrown open to them. Education is free to their children. They can form and determine their own political Government. Their class—that is, the agricultural laborers—govern the Republic. They meet hundreds who started poorer than themselves, who now have fortunes and power. Even our "constitutional kings" come from their own ranks.

It will be seen that a Communist or Socialist, coming to a country with such opportunities, finds the sting of his wrongs taken away. If a Communistic orator, his occupation is gone. He talks of oppressions which have ceased to exist. The "tyranny of capital" and "the oppression of Government," and "the robbery of property" are goblins to frighten children with. The working people do not care for his denunciations, or sympathize in his complaints. Every intelligent working man expects to become a "capitalist;" he is part of the "Government," and he already owns "property." He has no idea of dividing up his hard-earned savings among his more sentimental and lazy foreign brethren. In consequence, the efforts of these German and French Communists have no great importance in this City. They are mere ripples on the surface. Nothing but a general calamity to the working class would increase them to the surges which presage a storm.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

While justly deploring the number of persons who are every year killed or injured on the railroads, it is but fair to take also into consideration some of the conditions under which these accidents occur. The absence of complete official returns in this country renders it impossible to do this with anything like the same degree of accuracy as can be obtained in Europe, where an exact record for every year is now prepared. A German writer has been commenting upon the figures obtained in Prussia, but in the European Continental nations statistics are so slow in forthcoming that he has no returns later than those for the year 1869. From these some curious results are derived. It must be premised that the speed of railroad trains, both in Prussia and Austria, is very much below that adopted in England; yet it would appear that in the latter there is greater security. In England, in 1869, there were 16,655 miles of rail, in Prussia 6,650, and in Austria 5,280. In England there were 3,000,000 trains, including 600,000 express; and the number of passengers carried was 312,000,000. Prussia had 900,000 trains and 62,000,000 passengers; and Austria had 200,000 trains and 18,000,000 passengers. The number of killed and injured amounted in England to 1,525, in Prussia to 782, and in Austria to 412; or five in a million in England, twelve in a million in Prussia, and twenty-three in a million in Austria. But when compared with the increase of traffic the contrast is greater.

From 1867 to 1870 the passengers in England increased from 180 millions to 360 millions, while the number of accidents rose from 1,100 to 1,500. But in Prussia, where the number of passengers increased from 22 to 62 millions, the number of accidents rose from 211 to 782. In themselves these comparative figures are important to railroad managers everywhere, showing, as they do, that a high rate of speed and a large traffic are not essential factors in the increase of accidents; showing, too, that the German system, with all its apparent precaution, often vexatious enough to travelers, is in reality, on the authority of the Germans themselves, more perilous than the system adopted upon English railroads.

The point, however, which must always be borne in mind is the relation which accidents bear to the number of persons who travel. It has often been alleged that before railroads were known, the dangers of traveling were far greater than they have been since. There is no doubt of the truth of the statement, but the magnitude of the truth is seldom made apparent. The pleasures of the old coach days, which so many of us may still look back to with agreeable recollections, were certainly accompanied with more liability to accident than is the fast traveling of the present. But those were not days of accurate statistics and official returns. We have no means of measuring the perils of our fathers, as we can do those of our children. But according to statements recently made by the Directors of two English companies, it would appear that we are not far, if at all, in error when we say that in England one person is killed in every thirty millions who go on the railways. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say thirty-four millions, but we would rather err on the side of the danger, than exaggerate the security. It must, however, be added that this estimate is the one arrived at on the lines where greatest speed is attained, and where therefore in case of an accident the chances of life being sacrificed are also greater.

Let it not be supposed that we are offering this as any plea against the necessity of yet further security. There is no reason why the railroads should not be so managed that danger to life or limb is absolutely excluded, except under circumstances that human foresight cannot prevent. When we speak of railroad accidents, we too often refer to something that was no accident at all, but the result of a defect which might and ought to have been prevented. The public must not be content till such accidents are accidents in reality as well as in name; and to that end the carefully-prepared returns required by the European Governments are strongly tending. But in the meanwhile, when we complain of the risk that people incur when they go into a train, we may justly call to mind that it is not so great as is often conveyed by the impression which is made upon the feelings when the news of some great disaster reaches us. It would be more satisfactory if we were supplied with as accurate and complete records of railroad traveling in this country as are the people of Europe in their own case. But we need not gratuitously assume that we are worse off than our neighbors. It is, therefore, some consolation to know that amid the many reports of "accidents" that come to us from England, the chances [illegible] being killed are at no time greater than one in thirty millions.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The New-York *Ledger* recently entered upon a new volume, and the proprietor, Mr. Robert Bonner, took occasion to say a few words to his hundreds of thousands of readers. He tells them that the liberality which has been shown in the past in the management of his paper will be continued throughout the new year; that all the old favorite writers will continue to contribute to its pages; that he will be constantly on the watch for "any new developments of *real* rising genius;" and that he is determined to keep up the *Ledger* as "the best family paper in the world."

That these pledges will be kept, Mr. Bonner's well-known enterprise and high character afford a sufficient guarantee. He may fairly claim the credit of having established a popular journal which is absolutely free from any moral reproach or stain. In too many of the trumpery journals which have been set up in the vain hope of competing with the *Ledger* the lessons taught to the young are of the most injurious character. Parents are depicted as unnatural tyrants from whom it is a duty and a virtue to escape. A boy flies from his home, meets with a stranger of boundless wealth and liberality, is instantly adopted as son and heir, and achieves exploits which rival all the feats of all the heroes known to history. Many a boy has found out to his sorrow how little these wild and mischievous stories represent the actual conditions of the battle of life. Too often the teaching is even more pernicious—vice and profligacy are openly inculcated. Mr. Bonner's *Ledger* has always been free from this abominable poison. Hence it has been, and is, freely admitted into thousands of families all over the country as a companion and a friend. No profane word, no vicious stories, are ever allowed to appear in its columns. Among its contributors are some of the most highly-esteemed clergymen of the day, and many of the ablest writers in general literature. It has two columns every week of replies to correspondents which are full of practical good sense and sound advice. In the number before us questions on a great variety of subjects are asked, from knotty law points to delicate subjects connected with engagement and marriage—and all these questions are answered carefully, and with great good humor and worldly wisdom. In this single number also there are eight different stories, either continued or complete in themselves; articles by Revs. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Hall; many admirable comments on topics of the day, and a great variety of useful and miscellaneous reading. A better publication it would be hard to find; and while bearing our testimony to the fact that it well deserves the wonderful success it has achieved in the past, we may add our wishes for its redoubled success in the future.

JAPAN.

THE DIPLOMATIC DISAGREEMENTS — THE QUESTION OF OPENING THE EMPIRE TO FOREIGNERS — EX-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steam-ship Colorado arrived this afternoon, bringing Yokohama dates to Dec. 23.

The diplomatic disagreement between the Government of Japan and certain foreign representatives remains unsettled, and has, indeed, been complicated to some extent by events not yet made public. It is still urged that the whole country should be thrown open to foreigners at an early period, a proposition which the Japanese steadily refuse to entertain, except on the condition that ex-territorial jurisdiction be abandoned. The Ministers of three nations concerned in the Simonosaki indemnity, of which $2,000,000 remain unpaid, will press their claims if their desires are not acceded to. These are the envoys of Holland, France, and England. The United States Minister, Mr. Bingham, holds aloof from the conferences, and has even informally notified the Japanese Government that he desires no part of the amount due to be offered to him. His action is understood to imply that while the United States will not accept their share of the indemnity, they are not disposed to appear as offering rebuke to the movements of the other parties concerned. Mr. Bingham simply wishes to take no part in the proceedings, and to have none forced on him. The other representatives are met in their demand, first, by the statement that the surrender of the $2,000,000 of the indemnity would be no fair equivalent for the opening of the country, if, indeed, such a privilege could be purchased by money at all; and, secondly, that the representatives of three powers alone have not the right to negotiate for the opening of the Empire to all; or, in other words, that a money compensation offered by France, Holland, England, and the United States, even if it would entitle them to admission, could not affect Germany, Italy, Russia, and the numerous other nations with which Japan has treaties at the same time. The Government of Japan thus urge the impossibility of making any discrimination in the matter, and, therefore, express themselves ready to pay the demand. It is semi-officially announced that the British Minister has no wish to receive the money, but is using his claim as an instrument toward effecting his design. The Dutch and French representatives, on the other hand, desire the payment of the money. Meanwhile, the amount being ready for delivery, the Japanese have taken occasion to express their opinion on the whole question of ex-territorial right in a manner unusually forcible for them, and they have issued a circular dispatch to the Ministers, rehearsing all their own objections to the system, with illustrations of its dangers, and showing that European Governments have declared against it in strong terms in the cases of other Asiatic nations. The document is the most energetic yet issued, and though not declaring in positive terms, that the ex-territorial rights as they now exist, shall not be applied to the country generally, it is understood to express the final decision of the Japanese Government to that effect. The result of its reception by the foreign Ministers had not yet transpired, but there is little doubt that it will arouse the formidable opposition of the whole body.

GREAT FIRE IN YEDDO.

On the night of the 9th of December a fire occurred in Yeddo, sweeping away the wooden buildings from almost as large an area as that devastated by the fire of April, 1872, and undoubtedly destroying a large amount of property, as the ground burned over was occupied by shops and residences of wealthy merchants. The exact amount of the loss has not been ascertained, but it is estimated at $200,000. A much greater amount of property was saved, comparatively, than at the previous conflagration, owing to the multiplicity of fire-proof storehouses for the deposit of valuables. Most of these, with their valuables, remained unharmed. It is rumored that many lives were lost, but of this there is no confirmation. The usual energy has been shown by the citizens in repairing the ravages of the fire, and several streets have already been nearly rebuilt.

A petition is in circulation for signatures by Americans, asking of the United States Government that the surplus of the Simonoseki Indemnity Fund be returned to Japan, upon condition that it shall be devoted to educational purposes.

The Mikado and the Empress continue their visits of inspection to the public institutions. On the 17th of December they sailed in state to the dock-yard and arsenal of Yokosuka, south of Yokohama, and after examining the works by day and night, returned next day to the capital.

The native newspapers published in Yeddo and vicinity contain numerous articles intended to throw discredit on foreign association, and especially with respect to the revision of treaties and questions arising therefrom.

Mori, formerly Japanese Minister to Washington, now holds the position of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Yeddo. Suguira Koso, for several years a resident of America and Europe, and formerly a student at New-Brunswick, N. J., has been appointed Chief Director of the College at Yeddo.

MR. GOODMAN, OF PAWTUCKET, R. I., HEARD FROM IN LIVERPOOL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—Mr. Samuel M. Goodman, the Pawtucket manufacturer, who has been missing since the evening of Dec. 23, when he took the train for New-York, has been heard from in Liverpool. He writes that he has no recollection of what happened to him after he reached New-York until he awoke on a Liverpool steamer, many miles from land. He was [illegible]

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY—A BILL TO SUPPRESS FICTITIOUS SALES OF GOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Legislature reassembled this evening. In the Assembly the attendance was very good, but from the Senate an unusually large number of Senators were absent.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A bill of considerable importance in relation to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company was introduced by Mr. Bennett. It provides that the Board of Directors of the company shall consist of nineteen members, five of whom are to be elected by the present stockholders who have paid up all installments called for on their stock; the Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn to constitute four other members, and the remaining ten to be appointed, five by the Mayor of New-York, and five by the Mayor of Brooklyn.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS GOLD GAMBLING.

Mr. Alvord introduced a bill which relates to the sale and purchase of gold coin and gold certificates, and provides that no contract can be made for the purchase or sale of gold coin or certificates unless the person offering to sell actually has in his possession the amount contracted for, and retains it in his possession until the time of its delivery to the purchaser. If any corporation or board of brokers make rules or regulations contrary to these provisions it shall be considered a misdemeanor, and the person or persons promulgating such rules shall be fined to the amount of not less than $500 or more than $1,000, or they may be imprisoned for not more than six months, or be both fined and imprisoned. The bill is looked upon with much favor by some of the ablest members of the House.

BANK CERTIFICATION WITHOUT FUNDS.

Mr. Alvord also presented a bill regarding certified checks. It provides that no officer of any bank shall be allowed to certify any check presented for certification unless the amount of money on the face of the check shall be in the bank to the credit of the person or firm that signs the check, and if any bank officer shall so certify without being assured that the money is in the bank, he shall be fined twenty per cent. of the amount of check, the amount to go to the poor of the county; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be fined the whole of the amount. Should the offending person refuse to pay the fine imposed, he may be imprisoned in the County Jail until its payment.

THE NEW-YORK COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Senator Booth introduced a bill relating to the Commissioner of Jurors of New-York, which provides that the Mayor of the City of New-York shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a Commissioner of Jurors for the City and County of New-York, who shall have and perform all the powers and duties the Commissioner of Jurors now has and is authorized to perform, and upon such appointment being made the term of the present Commissioner of Jurors shall cease and be at an end. The salary of the Commissioner of Jurors shall be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a sum not exceeding $7,500 per annum.

COMPENSATION OF SCIENTIFIC WITNESSES AND EXPERTS.

Senator Lowerey introduced a bill to allow courts of record to fix the compensation of scientific witnesses and other experts in criminal cases, and to pay the same out of the judicial funds of the county. It will be remembered that the New-York Sinking Fund Commissioner some years ago appointed Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Adrian H. Muller, and Courtland Palmer, Commissioners to ascertain and determine the value of the real estate belonging to the city. As their somewhat exorbitant claim remains unpaid, a bill for their relief introduced last Winter having failed to pass, Senator Booth has now introduced a modification providing for the payment of these claims after the determination of the amount by the Supreme Court, and directing the payment of $6,590 for the expenses of the appraisement.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

Immediately after the adjournment this evening the Committee on Privileges and Elections met in the room of the Court of Appeals to consider the petition of Mr. Madden, who claims the seat of Senator Abbott. Owing to the absence of important documents, however, the committee adjourned till Wednesday, when the evidence will be heard. It is probable that the case will be decided this week.

NEW-YORK PIERS AND BULK-HEADS.

Mr. Booth's bill on the Wharves and Bulk-heads in New-York is commented upon unfavorably here.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A caucus of the Democratic members of Senate was held at Congress Hall this evening, for the purpose of determining upon some line of action in relation to the constitutional amendments, which were made the special order of the day for to-morrow. The result of the consultation is guarded with great care, but it is generally understood that no conclusions were arrived at, and that no organized opposition will be made to the amendments.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

Senators Ledwith and Connolly were appointed additional members of the Canal Commission.

PUBLICATIONS OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary of State, in reply to the Senate resolutions offered by Senator Gross relative to the publication of the concurrent resolutions, advises the Senate that there are no official entries in the Secretary of State's office showing in what, if any, papers the concurrent resolutions were published, except in the Albany *Evening Journal*, the State paper.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOOTH—To regulate the use of wharves, piers, and slips in the City of New-York; also relative to the Commissions of Jurors in New-York; also to provide for the claims of Anthony Bleecker and Courtland Palmer against the City of New-York.

By Mr. PARMENTER—Defining the grade and name of certain aggravated assaults; also relative to Courts of Oyer and Terminer; also to enable John Shaw to hold and sell real estate.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Relative to the election of an overseer of the poor in Kingston.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To regulate the sale of poison.

By Mr. LOWERY—Authorizing Courts of Record to pay witnesses in certain cases.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Mr. Booth's bill relative to the Commissioner of Jurors provides that the Mayor of New-York with the consent of the Common Council, shall appoint such Commissioner, the salary not to exceed $7,500 per annum.

WHARVES AND PIERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BOOTH's bill relative to wharves provides that whenever any person or corporation engaged in steam transportation shall be the owner or lessee of any pier or bulk-head in New-York, and shall use and employ the same for the purpose of receiving and discharging cargo thereat, it shall be lawful for such owner or lessee to erect sheds to protect cargoes after a license has been obtained from the Department of Docks. Any parties wanting the exclusive use of any pier—their business requiring it—they shall be entitled to such exclusiveness on giving notice in writing to the Harbor Master. If said officer refuses, then the Captain of the Port shall have power to determine the question.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Mr. PARMENTER's bill provides that Courts of Oyer and Terminer, except in the City and County of New-York, shall be composed of and be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALVORD—A bill relative to the certification of bank checks; which prohibits bank officers from certifying checks unless the drawer has the full amount on deposit, and provides that such checks shall have preference over other checks. In case the bank officer shall so falsely certify a check the bank shall forfeit to the State twenty per cent. of the amount, to be paid over for the benefit of the poor of the county, and the officer making the certification shall be subject to imprisonment until the amount is so paid. Violation of the act is made a misdemeanor.

By Mr. MURRAY—To extend Lewis street, New-York.

By Mr. BENNETT—A bill to amend the charter of the New-York Bridge Company, which makes the Directors consist of nineteen members, five of whom are to be elected by the private stockholders who have paid up all installments. The Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn shall constitute four members of the board. The remaining ten shall be appointed, five by the Mayor of New-York and five by the Mayor of Brooklyn.

By Mr. C. S. SPENCER—A bill appropriating $51,231 to the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, for uniforms worn out in the war.

By Mr. ALVORD—To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of robbery and embezzlement," which is similar to the bill on the same subject introduced in the Senate.

By Mr. ALVORD—To regulate the purchase and sale of gold bullion, gold coin, or United States Treasury gold certificates. The bill provides that all contracts for future delivery beyond the day of contract, whether it be seller's or purchaser's option, or for a day certain, are hereby declared to be fraudulent and wholly void, unless at the time of the making of any such contract or sale the seller shall actually have and hold in his possession, as his own property, such gold bullion, gold coin, or United States Treasury gold certificates and shall continue thus to hold, possess, and own them, ready to be delivered at the time for the fulfillment of such contract undiminished in the quantity required by the terms of the contracts. Rules and regulations of associations contrary to these provisions, when enforced or published, are made a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

STREET-CLEANING IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL moved the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The present system of street-cleaning in the City of New-York is believed by the people and the press of that City to be open to grave charges of mismanagement and extravagance, the streets being in a filthy and neglected condition, notwithstanding that over a million of dollars a year is appropriated to and used by that department for the purpose of keeping them clean; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be instructed to inquire into the matter herein set forth, and if in their opinion this work can be better and more economically done under the direction of the Board of Health of that City, that they report a bill to this House which shall place the work and duty of cleaning the streets under the charge and direction of the Board of Health, where, as a matter vitally affecting the sanitary interests of the City, it is thought by very many they properly belong.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The Clerk announced the following appointments: Assistant Clerk, Samuel P. Allen; Journal Clerk, Edward M. Johnson; Deputy Clerks, William H. Baker, James O. Fanning, John W. Kiernan, E. Baldwin, David F. Rich, Alden Chester, Edward C. Clark, L. Z. Remington, and C. M. O'Donnell.

The Speaker also announced his appointments of pages and other officers of the House.

Adjourned.

LECTURE BY PROF. PROCTOR—INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS.

Last night Prof. Proctor delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on astronomy at Association Hall. The subject chosen was "The Moon," which he supplemented by an illustrated explanation of the manner in which the sun's distance is ascertained during the transit of Venus. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather nearly every seat in the hall was occupied. He said that in his lecture on the "Sun" he mentioned that there were men in past times who worshiped the sun. So, also, in past times there were men who worshiped the moon. It was noticed that she passed over the heavens in an hour or two, and this continual motion suggested to the nations of old the idea that she had power, and that she was, so to speak, a kind of goddess. Therefore men worshiped her on the principle of the Chaldeans, who watched the radiant planets. Her mass was only one-eightieth part of the mass of the earth. Galileo, studying the moon with a telescope three inches in diameter, recognized the fact that she was covered over with mountains. He noticed that there were many mountains of a circular kind, and compared them to the eyes on a peacock's tail. He also noted that there was no sign of any water there. The study of the moon progressed; irregularities of surface that appeared smooth were noticed and astronomers went on with the hope that they might find signs that the moon might be a suitable place for living beings. But that was found to be impossible. When Sir William Herschel's great telescope was used, signs of life were recognized. Sir John Herschel took one of his father's great telescopes to the Cape of Good Hope and it was then that the wonderful "moon hoax" was perpetrated by a countryman of our own, Richard A. Locke. It was strange how people, even among the educated, were "taken in" by that. The story was, however, well devised, notwithstanding the ridicule which had been cast upon it by Edgar Poe. We could not wonder that no signs of habitation had been discovered in the moon, because there appeared to be a want of the conditions which we found necessary for life. There appeared to be an excess of heat at one time and an excess of cold at another, and, so far as we could judge, an absence of any atmosphere whatever. The moon, as she traversed the heavens, obliterated a star instantaneously from view, whereas we knew perfectly well that if our own earth could be watched from the moon a considerable time must elapse before a disappearance like that could take place. As the moon had no air, we could show by the same process that it had no water. It was almost impossible for us, with our ideas of terrestrial scenery, to picture any lunar scene, and he therefore confined himself to a description of ring-shaped mountains which we knew to exist. If there were inhabitants of the moon, they would never be able to ascertain all the features that surrounded the sun. All the more palpable features would be lost to sight in the glow of sunlight surrounding the dark body of the earth. (The room was here darkened, and a series of photographs and imaginary pictures of the moon, which had been lent for the occasion by Prof. Morton, were shown in succession and commented upon by the lecturer.) The whole question of photographing the moon, he said, was one of which Americans might be proud. Dr. Draper was the first who photographed the moon, and one of the best he, (the lecturer,) had ever seen was one taken in '64 by Dr. Henry Draper. Dr. Rutherford, of New-York, had taken splendid lunar photographs. In the Cambridge refractor all the features of the moon on the darker side could be recognized, and what was most striking was the immense number of craters observable. Although we might institute a comparison between the features on the moon's surface and those on the surface of the earth, there was no doubt that many important differences existed. It might be that at one portion of our history the earth's surface was covered with more craters than now. Many of the original features of the earth's crust had disappeared from view, but nevertheless he thought it would not be maintained by geologists that the earth's surface resembled that of the moon. In observing the moon he had almost reached the limits that telescopic appliances admit of. Our great hope was to have a telescope placed on a high part of the earth where the atmosphere was rarified. So far as observation went, we had as yet no evidence of a process of change taking place in the moon. Regarding her as an inhabited body, she was unlike the earth. In the first place, she had no seasons, the change being like that from the 24th of September to the 3d of October. For nearly fifteen days of our time there was daylight in the moon, and then for nearly fifteen days there was night. During that time the sun was pouring down his rays without any atmosphere to shade the lunarians. The heat of mid-day there reached that of boiling water. Then there was a rapid radiation of the heat and cold came on, with more intensity than any we were acquainted with, and therefore the inhabitants of the moon were exposed to alternations of heat and cold in which no creatures of the earth could live. In the picture representing the multitudinous craters of the moon we had a problem of immense difficulty. There was every sign that these craters had been produced by some surface phenomenon, such as bubbling or action from without. The theory that the moon's atmosphere and oceans had all become frozen—one, by the way, which he formerly supported—was exploded. The moon was not white, it was more nearly black, and he remembered Prof. Tyndall telling him that if she was as black as velvet she would still appear white. Some parts of the moon were very much brighter than others, and it was said that some parts of what was known of it by the name Copernicus were as white as some of the white substances known to us. The general light of the moon was about equal to that of weathered sandstone. The theory that the surface had contracted and that the oceans had been drawn into the interior of the planet left the absence of atmosphere unaccounted for. He must confess that, startling though the theory be, he had been impressed with the idea that the best explanation of the multidinous craters on the surface of the moon was that they were produced by a downfall of large meteoric masses in some former stage of our solar system—some stage when that process of growth which was now going on slowly was going on rapidly. A strange feature was that the moon always showed the same face to the earth, and that she rotated round the earth in the same time as she revolved on her own axis. He conceived that the moon came into being within the extension of the earth's original substance—when the earth was vaporous, and when her substance extended beyond the moon; that then she partook of the rotation of the nebulous mass out of which the earth was formed; that she was formed in that way when part of her face was toward the earth, and that then the action of the earth kept her in that position. In his concluding remarks the lecturer said that astronomy was the only science which seemed to point to a beginning and to an end—if not the end of material space, still of the system of which this earth forms a part.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

Joab Lawrence, who is in custody of the Sheriff on an extradition warrant granted on application of the Governor of Michigan, charging him with conspiring to defraud, was again brought up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning before Judge Brady, The Messrs. Bartlett, who appeared as his counsel, stated that the writ of habeas corpus had been dismissed by Judge Blatchford, who had not stated the reason for his so doing. They now wished, in order to have the benefit of an appeal, to traverse the District Attorney's return. The court consented, and Mr. Bookstaver, counsel for the Sheriff, intimated that he would submit his demurrer to-day.

THE COMING CHARITY BALL.

The forthcoming ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, not, as was stated in a previous issue, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, will be held at the Academy of Music on the 5th of February. This institution is not sectarian in its charity, its operations know no creed or color. Its benevolence embraces alike the Roman Catholic, Hebrew, and the various denominations of Protestantism, German, French, Irish, and all foreign nationalities, and persons of color are eligible for admission into the institution. Every endeavor is being made by the patrons of the institution to make the ball a success.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Olympic Theatre is at present devoted exclusively to variety entertainment, and that variety supplies so comprehensive a performance that almost everybody will find something to suit his fancy. The representation, in fact, is a huge *olla podrida*, wherein are combined the most diverse sources of amusement. Banjoists and "Ethiopian" performers are in great abundance; athletes and tight-rope artists jostle each other at every step; and it is a perfectly easy transition from a troupe of performing dogs to Homer Lane and John McMahon, who appear under the name of the "Athletes of America." The last-mentioned gentlemen are supposed to be the great feature of the entertainment. They are introduced by the Goddess of Liberty, who holds the Stars and Stripes in her hand, and is attired in a garment of similar design. Then the redoubted champions "set to" in their capacity of gladiators, but they prove merely indifferent classical figures, and hardly look one whit like the Greeks or Romans of old are supposed to have done. They next try a wrestling-bout, which is more after the classical style, and McMahon throws Lane, or Lane throws McMahon, as the case may be, the Goddess of Liberty singing a pean, and being rewarded by loud applause from the galleries. The tumult necessitates an *encore*, when the preceding performance is repeated with a reversal of the result as to the athletes, and then every one is perfectly happy. The other incidents of the entertainment are brought about with exceeding spirit. The Japanese tight-rope performer executes some very clever feats, and the *al fresco* drama of "Punch and Judy" is represented subsequently by Mr. Eugene Blitz in the same fashion (so the bill says) as at Donnybrook fairs, those dead institutions of Hibernian fame. The variety show, in brief, quite merits its title, though its elements are not selected with particular nicety.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1 A. M.—Cloudy weather and rain, with higher temperature and low barometer, prevail in New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States; generally clear weather, with southerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast from New-Jersey to Florida; cloudy weather and light rain with northerly winds and increased pressure are reported from the Central Mississippi Valley and thence north-eastward over the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region; partly cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperature and increased pressure prevails in the upper lake region.

The barometer has fallen in the North-west, where the winds are now fresh to brisk southerly to easterly; the temperature is below freezing.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with lower temperature, rising barometer and northerly winds.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature, with north-westerly to north-easterly winds and areas of rain or snow in New-York, and thence westward to Lake Erie.

For the upper lake regions and the North-west, less cloudiness and rising temperature, with winds veering to southerly, and falling barometer.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to Tennessee, northerly to easterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly light rain, followed by clearing weather and rising temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light, variable winds and generally fair weather, except, possibly, light rain in the lower Mississippi Valley and on the Gulf coast.

IN THIS CITY.

The dense fog which enveloped the City yesterday morning caused a good deal of annoyance and much inconvenience. It was thick, and had a very unpleasant and suffocating odor. Traffic was for a time partially suspended in the street and on the rivers. There were but two boats running on the Fulton Ferry, the Roosevelt Street Ferry ceased running, and the ferries did not run at regular intervals. The Staten Island boats were half an hour behind time. The Jersey City boats did not run their regular trips. The ferry-boats Chancellor and Morristown, of the Hoboken Ferry, collided in the fog, but neither of them sustained any serious injury.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 37°; 12 M., 39°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 40°; 9 P. M., 37°; 12 P. M., 36°; average, 36¾°.

MURDER OF A FUGITIVE WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—A terrible tragedy occurred at a house in Commercial street this afternoon. A man, whose name has not yet been learned, entered a hotel and murdered a young woman named Annie Towes with a razor, after a desperate struggle, and then killed himself with the same instrument. It is believed that he was her husband.

LATER.—The name of the murderer and suicide of this afternoon was subsequently discovered to be Randolph Mitchell, and the victim was his wife, Annie Mitchell, who ran away from him in Wisconsin recently and came here. He followed, and when she refused to live with him again, killed her and himself.

TRIAL OF FREDERICK HEIDENBLAT FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 19.—The trial of Frederick Heidenblat for the murder of Godfrey Kuhnle, the German baker, was begun in Quarter Sessions to-day. There was a large crowd in court. After the jury had been impaneled Mrs. Kuhnle, wife of the murdered man, took the stand. Her head was almost covered with bandages, in consequence of the wounds received in her struggle with Heidenblat. She testified to the fierce encounter she had with the prisoner on the night of the murder; his attempt to murder her infant child; the robbery of the place, and the subsequent finding of the dead body of her husband in the bake-house.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION CONTEST DECIDED.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the general election of November last to be constitutional. The new Legislature convenes to-morrow. Gen. Ames, Governor elect, and all other State and county officers elect, will at once enter upon their duties.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19.—The schooner Isaac Rich was towed up to Norfolk to-day. She had evidently come in collision with another vessel and was abandoned in a hurry. She had a double-reefed foresail set, and was heading west. Her boat, register, sextant, and manifest were found on board. She had 120 barrels of mackerel and over 400 barrels of herring. Her hull is good, and leaks but little.

DEATH FROM INHALING COAL-GAS.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Henry S. Shapleigh, of Salem, an expressman, and his son, five years old, inhaled the gas from a coal-stove on Sunday night, the dampers of the stove having been carelessly left closed. The child was found dead to-day and the father insensible. After vigorous efforts the father was resuscitated.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 19.—The schooner Sassaman Seawood, of Kittery, while on a fishing cruise on Sunday morning, ran on the rocks at Boon Island and sank. Her crew rowed into York Harbor.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—A heavy south-east rain-storm has prevailed along the Hudson to-day, and the Catskill ferry-boat has resumed her trips. All the other ferry routes north of Tivoli are still closed.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city to-day. No damage was done.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

WORK STOPPED AND THE MINERS ORGANIZING.

THE SITUATION AT WILKESBARRE—VIOLENCE IN THE MOUNTAIN TOWNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 19.—John Siney, President of Miners' National Union and Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, accompanied by C. Ben Johnston, editor of the working men's organ of union, arrived here this evening to consult with the miners regarding the formation of a district branch of the National Association. They will attend a mass meeting that is announced for Wednesday, in this city, and, with other labor agitators, will conduct and address the convention. The result of the miners' secret gathering will be made known at that time. The general impression among prominent miners and operators who have been spoken with on the subject is that an order will be published for a "stand out" either at or after the meeting.

Reports reach here that 41,000 miners near Shamokin have struck against the reduced wages. At Carbondale, in the region immediately adjoining Wyoming, the state of affairs is becoming more serious. The 41,000 miners employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will strike against an oppressive lease agreement. They are stubbornly resisting the company's proposition. The report comes from a trustworthy source that some of the more desperate miners have fired a portion of the corporation works. The company have taken summary measures to prevent a recurrence of such criminal acts, and are determined to maintain the stand they have taken under all circumstances. Riotous demonstrations have already begun in the mountain towns. Rumors come from Hazleton to the effect that much turbulence prevails among the mining population, and the citizens live in terror. To illustrate to what an extent the lawlessness is carried in Luzerne County, it may be mentioned that at the County Court which assembled here to-day, fifteen indictments were found against persons accused of homicide and kindred crimes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 19.—No new developments have been made to-day in regard to the probable length of time the general suspension of mining will continue in this region.

The miners are rapidly organizing in all sections of the country under the National Association. The old organizations among them have almost entirely died, and at the beginning of this year they had no such thing as a general organization.

A meeting was held at Plymouth this evening, for the above purpose. The streets of that borough are thronged with idle men and boys, and such is the case with every village and city in the mining sections.

To-morrow a meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Association of this county is to be held here.

John Siney, President of the National Association, and C. B. Johnson, editor of the *Workingman*, arrived here to-day, and will address the miners at different places.

A GENERAL "STAND-OUT" NOT YET DETERMINED ON—THE OPERATORS AND THE MINERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

Although various reports have been circulated regarding troubles among the operators and miners in the Wyoming district, nothing like a general "stand out" has occurred as yet, but in a short time, or as soon as further developments are made by the "coal combination," which controls this section almost exclusively, an organized and determined miners' struggle is certain to occur. Previous to mentioning the indications of the coming disturbance, I will show the existing condition of things in the region. The greatest proportion of anthracite which reaches New-York and the New-England States is shipped from this district and the districts which adjoin. The carrying companies, which are directly or indirectly connected with the "coal combination," are the Lehigh and Susquehanna, Central Railway of New-Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson Canal. The coal-producing territory embraces something near fifty miles. The estimated number of collieries is 300. The divisions of the region are Newport, Plymouth, Hartford, Ashley, Sugar Notch, and several others. Before the "long strike" of 1869-70, a powerful organization existed among the colliers. The membership of the union was near 25,000. Since that time, many more working men have settled here, and now the mining population will fully reach 50,000.

The representative corporations that control the coal interest of Wyoming are the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company. These, with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, are known as the leaders of the recently-organized "new coal monopoly." The monopolists have about $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 of capital, and immense mining and transportation facilities. When the mines are in full operation 800,000 tons of anthracite are produced monthly. When it is necessary, this production can be considerably increased.

The Luzerne branch of the formerly strongly-organized Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association became disheartened a few years ago, and disbanded. Now that the miners fear their interests are being imperiled by the coal monopoly's action, they are preparing to protect themselves and families. From arrangements so far perfected they will soon be in a position to hold out against any reduction that may be attempted on the part of the operators. Already they have organized, and are now seeking the aid of the Miners' National Association. Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held throughout the region, and the "new order" has obtained a membership of 2,000, which is being rapidly increased.

The purpose of these colliers is peculiarly significant, and clearly determines that they anticipate a strong effort upon the part of the coal companies to force a ten per cent. decrease on the present wages. This the miners declare they will never submit to, and the preparations now in progress point directly to a resolute and general strike.

The union, which has just formed, gives to each and every working man, who abides by the new constitution and by laws, a specified amount weekly, should a "stand out" happen. Such sum will be enough to meet the ordinary expenses of the miner and those dependent upon him during the continuance of the struggle. John Siney, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent and Miners' National Associations, accompanied by a number of the prominent labor organizers, are to attend the mass-meetings announced at this point.

A heavy operator, who does not wish his name published, has been interviewed, and his statement is as follows: A delegation of miners, representing this district, have called at my office and requested an increase of ten per cent. over old rates. This I decidedly refused. The committee returned to the miners' assemblage with the refusal. Upon receiving this decisive answer the men not only rejected it but firmly refused to even act upon it. As the determination is set that the reduction shall be fully carried into effect the greatest uneasiness is manifested.

The prevailing dissatisfaction among the miners in the Schuylkill region attracts much attention, and the last resolve of the colliers not to accede to F. B. Gowen's and the operators' proposition has created a feeling of animosity against the coal clique, which will assuredly present itself when the miners again assemble in convention. I have met a number of working men who have talked calmly upon the subject, and they positively assert that no reduction will be agreed to under any circumstances, as it will only force destitution and starvation upon them and theirs. The collieries in all portions of Luzerne County have, to a great extent, suspended operations. The men and boys unemployed are roughly figured at 20,000. This, however, is not attributed to a strike, but purely to get ready for the year's trade, which usually sets in during the current month. Another story is told by the producers, to the effect that not a ton of coal can be mined, and no sale can be found for coal.

The address to the miners and laborers throughout the United States which has already appeared, has a peculiar import, and its effects are now noticeable. All personal animosities and prejudices are cast aside among the miners and laborers who are now joining thoroughly in the common cause. Their intention is to complete a well-organized national union in all the coal-producing sections of the United States. As the entire number of miners in the country, which is stated to be 400,000, will, it is expected, join the "new order," the men anticipate that the operative combinations which exist in both anthracite and bituminous regions, will be forced eventually to pay higher wages. At this time, then, there is not sufficient anthracite of any kind in the districts of the mining country awaiting transportation to meet the demand of the local trade. The only stock that can be placed on the market for consumption in the cities is now lying at Port Richmond, Port Johnson, and Elizabethport. No coal can be shipped, for the very simple reason that the stock is completely exhausted. It is estimated that 81,000,000 tons are "stacked" at the coal centres about New-York and Philadelphia. Although the demand is said to be comparatively small for the season, when a good market is commenced the "pool" will undoubtedly force high speculative prices. The miners anticipate this move, and will, it is expected, make a counter-move calculated to destroy the whole scheme. But, at the same time, the miners, by resorting to a "stand out," are giving every assistance to the operators' plans. The strike, by causing a complete dearth in production, will enable the operators to sell the stock accumulated at the city depots at enormous prices. Without a question the ring desire the miners to inaugurate a strike so that production may be suspended, and the ten per cent. reduction is merely a part of the plot which has been decided on to create the desired dearth.

A DARING ROBBERY.

The Twenty-second Precinct was the scene, yesterday afternoon, of a most daring robbery, which reflects but little credit on the supposed vigilance of the Police force of that locality. Mr. Jacob Englehart, a collector for Messrs. Stein & Co., brewers, was knocked down in Fifty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, and robbed of $1,000 in cash and $140 in checks. The thieves, three in number, escaped, and the Police have not the slightest clue to their identity. Mr. Englehart had been collecting, and was returning home just before 6 o'clock, when he was suddenly struck from behind and knocked down. Two of the thieves held him down while the third robbed him. Mr. Englehart cannot give a thorough description of the men who robbed him. Capt. Killilea has some slight hope of discovering the thieves.

REUNION ON SHIPBOARD.

Capt Danré and the principal officers of the Pereire entertained aboard of that vessel, last evening, a number of guests. The reunion was commenced with a *diner fin* which was quite in harmony with the thoroughly French spirit of the affair, and afterward there was singing, music, and dancing. Among the guests were Mr. William Perzel, of the Cie. Gen. Trans., M. Gâteau and M. D'Anglard, of the Pereire, and MM. Meunier and Picard, Mr. Richard, &c.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement inviting eligible gentlemen to join the new military corps, "The Imperial Guard," now in course of formation. The corps, when complete, will muster 500 men, and promises to be the most respectable and efficient military organization in the City. It will be an independent body, and will offer many inducements to young gentlemen disposed to join the regiment. When the roster is completed, it is intended to erect a hall and armory in which to drill and hold social receptions during the Winter months. The "Imperial Guard" is intended to be a "crack corps," and eclipse in appearance and equipment all of our local Militia regiments.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO CANAL INTERESTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

Absalom Nelson, Esq., firm of Nelson, Lothridge & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Buffalo, New-York:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, grain and produce dealers of the City of New-York, realizing the importance of the Erie Canal as contributing to the commerce and business interests of our City, advocate keeping the Erie Canal open and navigable as long as possible, in order that all produce in transit may be brought to its destination; that the large amount of money invested in produce may be put in circulation for the benefit of the general business interests for which it is at present so much needed, and to show our appreciation of all efforts in that direction, desire to tender to you our sincere thanks for the valuable personal service done gratuitously in our behalf, by you, without hope of future reward, whereby a number of boats, with valuable cargoes, have been enabled to get through to their destination, which would have otherwise remained ice-bound during the Winter, thus causing a great loss to all parties concerned, as well as tended to divert business from our canals by loss of confidence in their management and our efforts to prolong navigation after such a sudden and early closing of its waters by ice. To your efforts, mostly, we are indebted for what has been accomplished, for without your influence, your example, your untiring zeal and hardy energy, few boats would have been got through. That your transportation business for the new year may be large and profitable, as you so well deserve, is the sincere wish of

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. PARSONS & SONS.	DAVID DOWS & CO.
FELT & DRAKE.	J. M. FISKE & CO.
WM. H. WALLACE.	JESSE HOYT & CO.
ANNONS, PLANKINTON & CO.	ISAAC H. REED & CO.
	WM. S. PRESTON.
GEO. H. WEBSTER.	JNO. HOBBS & CO.
N. H. WOLFE & CO.	CARLOS COBB.
E. W. COLEMAN & CO.	B. H. T. KNEELAND.
WM. J. PRESTON.	HUGHES, HICKOX & CO.
O'CONNOR & JUDGE.	FRANKLIN EDSONS.
LYLE & DUNLAP.	POTTER & JACOBY.
W. R. & A. R. EADIE.	HICKS & HIGLEY.
GALLAGHER & LANE.	A. E. KENT & CO.
MEYERS & ALLEY.	SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.
JOHN NIX & CO.	T. C. KIMBALL.
FERGUSON & LOTT.	HENRY BRINKS & CO.
H. H. MULLANEY.	ANDREW STEWART.
E. P. & N. H. LOOMIS.	

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Messrs. Fairbanks made 520 scales last week, and are yet sixteen hundred scales behind their orders.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 16.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

PILES CAN BE CURED only by Anakesis. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 46 Walker street.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL is recommended by the New-York Fire Insurance Companies.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the TROCHES are effectual.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Fortify the body against the changes of weather by the systematic use of RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, at No. 25 East 4th st.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery cures a Cough in half the time required by any other medicine.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BALLIN.—At St. Remo, Italy, on Friday, Jan. 16, LUDWIG E. BALLIN, eldest son of Eugene S. and the late Miriam Ballin, in the 27th year of his age.

BARNES.—On Monday, Jan. 19, 1874, CARRIE M., daughter of Samuel D. and Susan M. Barnes, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 22d, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 213 East 11th st.

BANGS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 18, WALTER K., youngest son of Elijah K. and Katharine B. Bangs, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his parents' residence, No. 302 East 9th st., on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

BOURNS.—On Jan. 19, after a long and painful illness, DEBORAH BOURNS, aged 60 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 21st, from Willett Street Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock P. M.

We sat and watched her bosom heaving,
And closely listed to hear her breathing;
For there were tears of gloom and sighing
For that dear mother slowly dying.

BORDEN.—The funeral services of the late GAIL BORDEN will be held in Memorial M. E. Church, White Plains, Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 12:30. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 9:45 A. M. train from New-York.

BARDWELL.—In Summit, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, ORRA LOUISE, wife of Carlos Bardwell.

Funeral service at her late residence, on Tuesday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock. Train from Barclay street at 10:10 A. M. Remains will be taken to South Hadley, Mass., for burial.

BLANCHET.—At her residence, near Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 17, SARA, wife of Major A. D. Blanchet and daughter of the late Moses Henriques, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, Madison, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Morris and Essex train leaves foot of Christopher st. at 9:15 A. M.

BULKLEY.—Lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre on 22d November, 1873, SARAH ADAMS, daughter of Mary A. and the late Justus R. Bulkley, in the 21st year of her age.

WAGSTAFF.—Lost at sea by sinking of the Ville du Havre, on Nov. 22, 1873, HELEN JAY, youngest daughter of Dr. Alfred and Sarah P. Du Bois Wagstaff, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend a memorial service to be held at Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Trains for Rye leave Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.; returning, leave Rye at 2:04 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of train.

CORSE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Sunday, Jan. 18, FREDERICK A., son of Barney and Mary Corse, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1:30, returning hourly.

CLOCK.—In West Darien, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 19, 1874, Miss ELIZA CLOCK, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, to which the friends of deceased are respectfully invited.

CLOSE.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., Jan. 17, SARAH CHESEBROUGH, daughter of Odle and Samantha B. Close, aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., LEWIS H. DAVIS, aged 36 years, son of Lewis R. and H. Alilah Davis.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 54 West 35th st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Mount Sinai, Long Island, for interment.

DAVISON.—In Boston, on Monday, Jan. 19, EDWARD DAVISON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of 45th st. and 5th av.

FRASER.—On Monday morning, 19th January, 1874, DONALD, only son of James and Ella K. Fraser, aged 5 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 51st st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

GEDNEY.—On Sunday, 18th inst., SARAH A. GEDNEY, daughter of Edward M. and Josephine Gedney, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 220 West 50th st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck, N. Y., for interment.

HARDING.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 17, NANNIE CAMPBELL, aged 34 years, beloved wife of William G. Harding, and daughter of George Campbell.

JACKSON.—On Monday afternoon, Jan. 19, at No. 139 Prince st., of pneumonia, WARWICK H. JACKSON, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LERNED.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 18, ELVIRA GERTRUDE, daughter of Walter H. and Belle M. Lerned, aged 8 months, 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 227 West 31st st., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 4 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LOPER.—Entered into rest, JULIA GARDINER, wife of Charles S. Loper, on Monday, Jan. 19, after a lingering illness.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 137 East 35th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Robert J. Clyde and Thomas S. Marlor, are respectfully invited to attend the services without further notice. The remains will be taken to Shelter Island, on Thursday morning, for interment.

☞ Greenport and Sag Harbor papers please copy.

LOTHROP.—On Saturday, 17th inst., SARAH E., wife of Wm. K. Lothrop and daughter of the late Mathew L. Davis.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, the 19th inst., SAMUEL NICHOLS, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Steven Bowne.

PARSONS.—On Sunday, 18th inst., at the residence of his son, in Tarrytown, WILLIAM PARSONS, formerly of Spencertown, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice at the First Reformed Church, Tuesday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock M., on the arrival of the train which leaves the Forty-second Street Depot at 10:45 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, CALVIN B. ROBERTS, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Eureka Lodge, No. 177, and Palestine Encampment No. 6, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 242 West 4th st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

SEWALL.—On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., in this City, Dr. JOHN G. SEWALL.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 354 West 30th st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

TAYLOR.—Lost at sea, by the sinking of the Ville du Havre, Nov. 22, 1873, GEORGE H. TAYLOR, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of a memorial service will be published in February.

TRAPHAGEN.—At Fordham, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1874, Mrs. MEHETABLE MANY, widow of Wm. D. Traphagen, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John W. Traphagen, at Fordham, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:05 P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

TENNEY.—Suddenly, Jan. 19, HOWARD HUNT, youngest son of Dudley and Gertrude Tenney.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, at his residence, Scranton, Penn., HENRY S. WILSON, late of this City.

His friends, and those of his brother, James B. Wilson, are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's,) on Tuesday morning, the 20th inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIURETICS ARE INJURIOUS IN BRIGHT'S Disease, Diabetes, and all urinary diseases, when the kidneys require rest. How infamous it is, then, to prescribe them, and dangerous for the afflicted to take such medicines. It is the non-diuretic properties of the wonderful Bethesda Spring Water which enables it to cure those hitherto fatal diseases. Thousands of such cures, many of them of the most astounding nature and miraculous in their performance, like the following, are published from time to time: Archdeacon T. B. Fuller, of Toronto, Canada, says, under date of Aug. 9, 1873: "I give you a certificate under my hand as to the effect of Bethesda Water on me, feeling I ought to do so out of regard to suffering humanity." H. Woodberry, of New-York City, says: "I was a confirmed invalid, but am happy to inform you I have perfectly recovered by using Bethesda Water. My health never was better, and I am now as sound as a gold dollar. Had it not been for Bethesda I fear I would have been in my grave before this; but, thank God, I am well." Pamphlets, with full particulars, free, by Dr. A. H. HEATH, depot No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

"THE IMPERIAL GUARD"—AN INDEPENDENT company—invite young men of respectability to become members. Address THE IMPERIAL GUARD, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

THE GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL

MAGAZINE OF AMERICA,

having also a large sale in England.

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

IN THE WORLD.

The Buffalo *Courier* says of the January number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY: "It may fairly be said to have touched the high-water mark in Magazine literature."

The FEBRUARY number, which will be found equally interesting and valuable, with even better illustrations, is now ready.

It opens with an ILLUSTRATED POEM, a love story we know not how many thousand years old, followed by an article on BERANGER, by ALBERT RHODES, also illustrated.

There is another of STEDMAN'S PAPERS on the POETS HOOD, ARNOLD, and PROCTER; and a charming paper entitled ENGLISH SUNDAYS AND LONDON CHURCHES, by E. S. NADAL.

There are chapters of TWO SERIAL STORIES, SHORTER STORIES, POEMS, ESSAYS, AND REVIEWS, which will be found of the greatest value. Among these A REPLY to DR. BLAUVELT, by REV. DR. ATWATER, of Princeton, and an able REVIEW of STRAUSS, in the Editorial Columns. The Series of ILLUSTRATED PAPERS now in progress in this Magazine, descriptive of the immense and fertile region of our country, known as

"THE GREAT SOUTH,"

is attracting the greatest attention at home and abroad. It is hoped that it may bring to these vast fields of Agricultural and Mineral wealth a tide of capital and population that will help to solve the problem of its future.

We bespeak for these papers (prepared with the utmost care and at the greatest cost) a careful reading by our own countrymen.

The FEBRUARY NUMBER gives us more

GLIMPSES OF TEXAS.

These papers were begun in November, and will be continued through the present year. The July Number, containing the Introductory Paper of the Series, will be sent free to all Subscribers for 1874. PRICE $4 PER YEAR. SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

ST. NICHOLAS.

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

The February number of ST. NICHOLAS, with its superb Illustrations, its Tales of Adventure and Travel, its Fun and Frolic, and Articles of Practical Instruction, is

A MAGAZINE FOR BOYS!

Among the Stories and Articles of interest for Boys we have "FAST FRIENDS," J. T. Trowbridge's Serial; "A MOOSE-HUNT IN THE MAINE WOODS;" "WOOD-CARVING;" "SOME BOYS IN AFRICA;" "MILD FARMER JONES AND THE NAUGHTY BOY;" "HOW THE HEAVENS FELL;" and "A TERRIBLE WARNING TO LEAP-FROGGERS."

A MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS!

Besides the above, in which Girls also will take an interest, ST. NICHOLAS for February gives the Girls "BIANCA AND BEPPO," a Story telling how two Children of the Olden Time Protected Their Father; "NIMPO'S TROUBLES," Olive Thorne's Serial; "A CHURNING SONG;" and "HOW ST. VALENTINE REMEMBERED MILLY."

Among the Poems, Stories, and Sketches in this number for both

BOYS AND GIRLS,

We have "COST OF A PLEASURE," by William Cullen Bryant; "WHAT'S THE FUN;" "ONE OF THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE;" "THE MANATEE," a very funny animal; "CHANTICLEER," by Celia Thaxter; "SWEET-HEARTS' VALENTINE;" "WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED," Frank R. Stockton's Serial; "MISCHIEF IN THE STUDIO," a Parlor Pantomime; and a Comical German Story for Translation. Then there is "JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT," with his fun and wisdom, and the RIDDLE-BOX, full of good things. But even this is not all.

THE VERY LITTLE ONES

have "MY PET LAMB," "GRANDFATHER'S STORY," "JINGLES," &c., &c. In short, for Beautiful Pictures, of which there are over Fifty, and delightful reading matter for

EVERYBODY,

there never was a Magazine like the February Number of ST. NICHOLAS.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS," and "THE RIVERSIDE,"

have been merged in

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THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Conducted by E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XXII. .... PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF R. A. PROCTOR.

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VIII. A FREAK OF NATURE. Illustrated.
IX. CORUNDUM.
X. ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY AND OZONE: Their Relation to Health and Disease. By GEORGE M. BEARD.
XI. THE GREAT CEMETERY IN COLORADO. By Rev. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.
XII. SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND ARISTOCRACY.
XIII. SKETCH OF R. A. PROCTOR. (Portrait.)
XIV. CORRESPONDENCE: Mr. Gladstone corrects Mr. Spencer—Mr. Spencer on the Correction—Note on the Physical Constitution of Matter—Matter, Force, and Inertia.
XV. EDITOR'S TABLE: Agassiz.
LITERARY NOTICES: Cooke's New Chemistry—The International Review—Le Conte's Religion and Science—Henslow's Theory of Evolution of Living Things—Smythe's Bible and the Doctrine of Evolution—Spencer's Descriptive Sociology.
MISCELLANY: New Material for Dental Plates—Meteorological—Sewage Fertilization—Length of Thread of the Silk-Worm—The Constitution of Carboniferous Strata—Leached Ashes as a Fertilizer—Age of Metamorphic Rocks—Tests for Glycerine—American Origin of the Garden Raspberry—Rapidity of Vegetable Growth—Action of the Sand-Blast.
NOTES.

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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ELECTION TO-DAY.

It is the old game, and played with as much assurance as if Genet had not just now put the district to shame by it. A great outcry, a crowd of candidates, and the dust clearing away to show the election of—Sullivan! The district is two-thirds Democratic at a general election. At a special one the proportion is larger, because Republicans will not come out. Mr. Charles Crary, who was elected in 1872, is a good lawyer and an able and honest man. He served well, and the people were grateful to him for hindering some of the worst measures up, one of which, the Gardner Railway and Warehouse bill, had passed the Senate. He had nothing to do with Vanderbilt's Fourth Avenue bill, as untruly charged. That was passed the year before he became a member. Mr. Allen is a good man, but cannot be elected. Mr. Crary is a good man, and can be and ought to be elected by the combined vote of all those who don't want a Genet man to take Genet's place. Sullivan is a self-nominated contractor, with claims against the City, and will be glad to get half a vote, as he will, from every one voting for Allen. Good citizens of the district owe it to Mr. Crary to vote for him in return for the most valuable services he rendered them in the Legislature last year.

A REPUBLICAN.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The delegates elect to this committee for the present year will assemble at Republican Hall, corner [illegible] and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at [illegible] o'clock. HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican nomination for member of Assembly, HORATIO P. ALLEN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Leather, sides	9,387
Copper, bbls	40	Tallow, pks	49
Flour, bbls	5,971	Oil-cake, pks	1,225
Wheat, bushels	102,260	Beef, pks	97
Meal, bbls	2,500	Pork, pks	2,074
Corn, bushels	38,100	Cut-meats, pks	3,062
Oats, bushels	13,865	Lard, tcs	572
Barley, bushels	300	Dressed Hogs, No	975
Grass-seed, bags	165	Butter, pks	2,239
Cotton, bales	4,657	Cheese, pks	1,405
Dried Fruit, pks	160	Pecans, pks	524
Eggs, bbls	312	Rice, pks	291
Beans, bbls	174	Starch, pks	600
Hops, bales	19	Tobacco, hhds	51
Hides, No	3,919	Tobacco, pks	90
Hides, bdls	671	Wool, bales	99
Skins, bales	3	Whisky, bbls	430
Molasses, bbls	2,246		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—100 hhds. Tallow, 2,651 bxs. Bacon, 200 bbls. Pork, 410 tcs. Pork, 25 tcs. Lard, 169 bbls. Tongues, 167 bxs. Tin Plates, 60 tcs. Hams, 11 tcs. Ribs, 9 tcs. Knees, 30,463 bushels Wheat, 2,593 bales Cotton, 7,492 bushels Corn, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 5 bales Hair, 1,714 bxs. Cheese, 1,119 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Cyclone, for Bordeaux—3,065 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—12 tcs. Tobacco, 168 bales Leather, 11 cases Furs, 38,850 bushels Wheat, 2,338 bales Cotton, 761 bdls. Hides, 142 bxs. Bacon, 22 tcs. Beef.

By the bark Zacharias, for Cork—19,648 bushels Corn.

By the bark Orpheus, for Hamburg—3,753 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Beedel, for Stettin—985 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1,273 bbls. Resin, 80 bxs. Bacon.

ASHES—Pots are selling, in lots, at $6 75@$7 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are inactive at $9 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in light stock and fair request at 31c.@33c. for Yellow, with choice selections quoted higher.

BRICKS—The dealings in most descriptions have been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted essentially as before. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey at $6 50@$7; Up-river at $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 25. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimores, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $6@$6 25; Jersey at $8 50@$9; Up-river at $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 25; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ℔ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been quoted firm, though inactive, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—The main call is for Anthracite. Prices show no change of moment. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20, do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ ton.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand, yet quoted steady, including Maracaibo at 30c., Caracas at 13c.@16c., Para at 10c.@11c., Grenada at 9c.@10c., Guayaquil at 9c.@10½c., San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted ¼c. higher and in light stock, checking business in the local market. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 4,300 bags; sales, (as reported,) 21,201 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 14,913 bags; at Charleston, 2,000 bags; at Savannah, 2,000 bags; at Galveston, 6,211 bags. Several lots were resold at Baltimore, on Saturday, at very full rates. Other kinds scarce and wanted; quoted decidedly strong in price. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24¾c.@25c.; fair, 26c.@26¼c.; good, 27c.@27¼c.; prime, 27¾c.@28c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24¾c.@29c., gold; Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@27½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25½c.@27c., gold, ℔ lb. The *Shipping and Commercial List*, in its annual statement of the Coffee trade, shows that the receipts at this port from all quarters, foreign and coastwise, in 1873, were 153,158,360 lbs., against total receipts in 1872 of 165,252,428 lbs., while the deliveries for consumption in 1873, including coastwise receipts, were 154,253,838 lbs., against deliveries in 1872 of 156,157,854 lbs., being a decrease in the receipts of 1873, as compared with 1872, of 7 5-16 ℔ cent., but a decline in the consumption of 1873 of only 1 22-100 ℔ cent. From Brazil, Costa Rica, and New-Granada, Porto Rico, Mexico, and some minor countries, there was an increase in the importations of 1873, while from Java and other East Indies, the receipts in 1873 were but little more than one-half those of 1872; from Ceylon, less than one-third as much was received in 1873 as there was in 1872; and from Europe, less than one-half as much. There was also a considerable falling off in the receipts from Maracaibo, Laguayra, and Porto Cabello, Hayti and Jamaica. The total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, were 1,863,181 pks., weighing 269,127,342 lbs., against receipts in 1872 of 2,109,082 pks., weighing 277,636,258 lbs., and the total consumption in 1873 was 269,138,160 lbs., against a consumption in 1872 of 271,718,738 lbs., being a decrease of 2,580,578 lbs., or not quite 1 ℔ cent. The accounts from the great producing countries point unmistakably to a diminished yield for the present year. Brazil, the most prominent in the cultivation of the berry, promises only a crop for export of 1873-74, of 1,500,000 bags to 1,750,000 bags, against a crop of 2,843,424 bags in 1872-3, 2,103,639 bags in 1871-72, and 2,929,900 bags in 1870-71. The last crop of Java was a short one—the present one will be still less. Ceylon threatens a deficiency estimated all the way from 200,000 cwt. to 300,000 cwt., as compared with the previous crop, which, however, was a very full one—about 1,000,000 cwt. From Maracaibo, Laguayra, and the Spanish Main generally, the accounts point to a yield for the present crop year rather below than above the average. The crop of San Domingo for 1872-73 was a very large one; the crop now coming forward will be considerably less. While the stocks of Coffee at the ports of this country 1st inst. were smaller, with but one exception, than before, as far back as our records go, we notice that the stocks at the principal European depots Dec. 31, 1873, as estimated in the circular of 2d inst. of Messrs. James Cook & Co., of London, were a little larger than they were at the same time the previous year.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at, however, ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower rates. Sales have been reported of 2,564 bales, including 1,085 bales to shippers, 629 bales to spinners, and 850 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb., closing, however, more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,200 bales, (of which 6,000 bales were on Saturday evening, and 17,200 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 15½c.; February, 15 11-16c.; March, 16 5-16c.; April, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; May, 17 1-16c.; June, 17½c.; July, 17 13-16c.@17 27-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,657 bales, including 1,931 bales from Charleston, 1,802 bales from New-Orleans, and 924 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 38,674 bales, and thus far this week 62,855 bales, against 53,641 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1 2,293,767 bales, against 2,036,941 bales same time last year. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 15,904 bales; exports to the Continent, 203 bales. Stock—In New-York, 97,917 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 781,861 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾

EARTHENWARE—Is attracting a little more attention, but, with liberal supplies available, prices are weak and irregular.

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate request, within the range of from 24c.@30c., for fair to extra choice stock. Limed quiet, quoted at 15c.@19c. ℔ dozen.

FISH—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds, on a firm basis as to prices. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@26c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been comparatively limited, and prices have been generally quoted weaker and somewhat irregular. Holders of desirable lots of low grade stock, however, are reluctant to make important concessions, and do not offer supplies freely. The export inquiry is quite tame at the moment. The sales reported since our last have been 9,700 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10 for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 05, ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 8 10
Extra City	6 65@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	8 15@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 05
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 00@11 00

Southern Flour has been in limited request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$8 10 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8 10@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock, ℔ bbl....Canada Flour has been selling slowly within the range of from $9@$11 75 for extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at $4 60@$6 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active, but stiffly held at $4 20@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 390 bbls....Bag-meal has been inactive at $1 63@$1 65 for coarse; $1 67@$1 80 for Yellow, and $1 85@$1 90 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been quiet since our last, within the range of from $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania ℔ 100 lbs....Graham Flour at $5 50@$7 for Western and State ℔ bbl....Oat-meal at from $8 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more liberal supply and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, on a fairly active business, shippers buying with comparative freedom at the modified figures. Winter has been in some request, especially prime stock, mostly for milling purposes, at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 63@$1 65 for No. 1 North-western and Minnesota do.; $1 60@$1 62½ for No. 2 Minnesota do., the latter rate for choice; $1 60@$1 63 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store and afloat; $1 64 very choice do., small lots; $1 63, in part, for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 57@$1 61 for ordinary to choice No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 59@$1 60½ for fair to prime samples; $1 55@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 65 for White Spring; $1 75 for choice Amber Michigan, in store; $1 64@$1 68 for Red Western, car lots; and $1 75@$1 90 for White do. There has been rather more call for stock to arrive, and 32,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable first five days in February, were reported sold at $1 64½@$1 65 ℔ bushel....Corn has been in moderately active demand, in good part for shipment, at a shade firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at 91c.@93½c., mainly at 93c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; 91c.@91½c. chiefly at 91½c., for do., in store; 75c.@76c. for unsound do. do.; 83c.@ [illegible] for new Mixed and Yellow Western, mostly at 85c. [illegible] for fair to prime samples; 85c. for new White Western; 88c. for old and new Mixed Western; [illegible] 90c. for prime Mixed Western, early [illegible] delivery....Rye quiet at $1 05@$1 10 [illegible]....Barley firm and in moderate [illegible] sales have been reported of 9,000 [illegible] prime Canada West at $1 85, in store, and [illegible] two-rowed State at $1 70 ℔ bushel [illegible] has been more sought after and held [illegible] Sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels [illegible] Canada West at [illegible] cash and time, and 3,500 bushels Upper Lake Canada on private terms....Oats have been moderately inquired for at about former rates, closing rather less firmly. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at 63c.@64c. for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at 63c. as the bidding price for good average samples; 61½c.@64c. for inferior to prime White Western, from track and delivered, and 62c. for White State, from track....Feed has been quiet within the range of $23@$28 ℔ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1874. Jan. 19.	1874. Jan. 12.	1873. Jan. 20.
Wheat, bushels	1,119,914	1,235,418	1,056,295
Corn, bushels	1,002,881	1,148,202	4,379,586
Oats, bushels	516,653	574,117	1,276,716
Barley, bushels	122,573	186,208	541,039
Rye, bushels	6,966	1,131	40,833
Peas, bushels	8,717	16,768	5,208
Malt, bushels	32,257	35,482	168,512
Grand total, bush.	2,809,961	3,132,326	7,468,194

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, though not active since our last, with Calcutta bags quoted nominally at 12¾c.@13c.; Bagging at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Domestic Cloth, 11½c.@12¼c. for light to heavy averages.

HARDWARE—Has been selling more freely at firm prices.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate demand at full previous prices. Prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for City use. Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.; Wheat do. 60c.@65c.; Oat do. at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton, from depots, thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $27@$29; fair to good Timothy, $23@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $20@$22; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $16@$18; No. 2 Rye, $14@$15; No. 1 Oat, $16.

HEMP—Trade has been rather dull since our last, yet values have been fairly supported. Of Jute Butts, 1,400 bales sold at 2½c. cash. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 9½c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 7½c.@7¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ℔ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Quiet at about former rates. Sales, 1,200 Buenos Ayres, 1,100 Montevideo, and 1,000 City Slaughter, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in light demand, yet quoted steady, on the basis of $1 75@$1 90 for Eastern ℔ thousand....Lime has been quiet at former rates, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ℔ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 50@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75, ℔ bbl....Trade in the lumber line has been comparatively tame, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $16 50@$18 for cargoes, and $17 50@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$32 50; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c. ℔ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet since our last, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: Cuba Clayed at 20c.@22c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@77½c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet but steady on the basis of $2 45@$2 50 for Strained to Good Strained....Tar inactive at old figures....Spirits Turpentine dull, with sales reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@47½c., closing at about 47c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, in light request, yet quoted firm at 5⅝c....Refined in quite moderate demand on the basis of 13¼c.@13⅜c., with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., January options, at 13⅜c....Refined at Philadelphia quiet at 13¼c....Refined, in cases, dull at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha, 7¾c.@8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held much higher, in view of the favorable Western reports, but has been quite moderately sought after, closing less firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $16 25, with full lots of inspected stock quoted at $16 25; 50 bbls. inspected Western Prime Mess, iron-hoop pks., at $15 30; and inspected Extra Prime quoted at $14 for forward delivery; New Western Mess was quoted at $16 05@$16 12½ for February and March options, and $16 25 for April, without important transactions....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 7¼c.@7⅞c., and Western at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats have been moderately active, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. Long Cut Hams, 16 lbs., at 12¾c.; 290 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14½ to 14 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c.; 8,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 10 lbs., at 8¾c.@9¾c.; 500 Fresh Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9c.; 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 14 lbs., at 10½c.; 850 Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12½c., and 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c....Bacon firmer and wanted, with sales reported of small lots of Long Clear at 8¼c.; 250 bxs. do., January, at 8⅜c.; 550 bxs. Short Clear at 8½c.; 500 bxs. do., February, at 8½c.; 1,000 bxs. do., March, at 8¾c.; 1,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, part at 8⅜c.; and 1,100 bxs. do., February, at 8¼c. ℔ lb....Lard has been in moderate demand and held higher, in view of the more encouraging reports from the West. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 600 tcs. Western Steam at 9c.@9¼c., closing with prime quoted at 9⅜c. asked; small lots of Western Kettle at 9½c.; 500 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9c.@9¼c. for good to choice; 425 tcs. No. 1 City at 9c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs. January options, at 9⅜c.; 750 tcs. February at 9⅜c.@9½c., and 250 tcs. March at 9 11-16c., closing with January options quoted at 9⅜c.; February at 9½c.; March at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., and April at 9⅞c.@9 15-16c. ℔ lb....Beef has been firm and more inquired for, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, within the range. We quote at $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$28 50 for Extra do., ℔ tierce....Beef Hams in fair demand at $24@$26 ℔ bbl.; sales, 190 bbls....Butter and Cheese quoted a trifle stronger in price, with a rather better inquiry noted.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, in part for export, at steady rates, with Carolina quoted at $7@$8 75 for common to strictly choice; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7@$7 25, free, and $3 40, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been selling, in a jobbing way, to a limited extent, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 6½c.@6¾c. for Crude.

SEEDS—Clover wanted at 9¼c. for prime; sales, 300 bags. Other kinds tame, but held firmly.

SOAP—Has been rather more active, mostly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7¼c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6¼c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in good demand and held with firmness, with Mace quoted, in job lots, at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 04; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 41c.@43c.; East India Pepper at 21c.@28c.; White Pepper at 31½c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@13c. ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower, on a very limited business, embracing sales of 104 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c., and 900 bxs. do. at 8½c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8½c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in less demand, with Hard quoted at 10¾c.; A's, 9⅜c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, but not active; 60,000 lbs. common to strictly prime reported sold at 7¼c.@7⅞c. Stearine scarce and wanted; prime Western, in tierces, quoted at 9⅛c. bid, and 9¼c. asked.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at 99c. bid, and 99½c. asked, without important dealings. A sale of 50 bbls. Bourbon was reported on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The market shows more firmness, especially for Grain room, which has been in quite active request and offered less freely....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and 500 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ℔ ton; and by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@15-32d., chiefly at 7-16d., as it runs; 8,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ℔ 60 lbs.; 4,000 bushels Corn at 12¼d. ℔ 56 lbs.; 3,700 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 1,650 bxs. Cheese, part at 50s. ℔ ton; and 5,000 Staves on private terms. Also a bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ℔ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10⅝d.@11d., and 4,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 10s. ℔ tierce, and 20 tons Grease at 52s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Bristol Channel, a British brig, 186 tons, with about 1,200 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, at 8s. 3d.; another, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters do., and another, 220 tons, hence, with about 1,700 quarters do., same terms; also, an Italian bark, 557 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., (a recharter) at 8s. 3d., and £20 gratuity....For Havre, a ship with Cotton reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ℔ lb....For the Continent, a British bark, 623 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl....A Norwegian ship, 722 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. do. (rumored) without reliable particulars....For a Continental port, direct, a bark with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 9s. ℔ quarter....For Gottenburg, a Norwegian bark, 396 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Barcelona, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ℔ lb....For Constantinople, a Norwegian brig, 365 tons, hence with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 45c., and military stores, &c., to complete cargo, at 22½c. ℔ cubic foot....For Martinique, an American brig, 371 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $4 ℔ ton....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 400 tons, with Railroad Ties, from Norfolk, at 35c., and back at about $6....For Cuba, a bark, 273 tons, from St. John, and back north of Hatteras, at $6 75, $6, $4 50, and $1 65....For San Domingo, a schooner, with Lumber, from Nova Scotia, at $9, and back with Logwood to an Eastern port at $5 50....For Aspinwall, a British brig, 327 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore at $5 ($1, gold,) ℔ ton....For Porto Rico and back to Boston, a bark and brig at 45c.@47½c....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 160 tons, and a schooner, 165 tons, each at $1,750, and a schooner, 140 tons, at $1,550....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber from Union Island at $10....The Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke recently brought to this market from the new docks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road at Richmond, 800,000 lbs. (about 40 car-loads) of freight, consisting mainly of Tobacco, Cotton, Lard, and Hog products, all of which had been brought up the Ohio River to the railroad from Cincinnati, Louisville, and intermediate points. The new route is growing in favor with Western shippers.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Cotton irregular and nominal; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 15,278 bales; gross, 16,776 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,040 bales; to France, 5,015 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 285,716 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet; demand general; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 2,100 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,504 bales; coastwise, 2,309 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 104,543 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 5,699 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,045 bales; to the Continent, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 3,348 bales; sales, 752 bales; stock, 111,035 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,233 bales; gross receipts, 2,238 bales; exports to Great Britain, 208 bales; coastwise, 2,054 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 65,019 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 4,922 bales; exports coastwise, 1,336 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 67,109 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867's, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 45¼; New-York Central, 95.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Erie Railway Shares, 45¼; do. Preferred, 70½; New-York Central, 94½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December at 8d.; do. do. shipped December and January at 8d.; do. do. shipped January and February at 8d.; do. do. shipped February and March at 8d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,600 bales were American.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 9d.@8s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 P. M.—Tallow, 39s. 9d.@40s. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 9d.@7s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Muscovado Molasses, 7¾@8 reals ℔ keg. Lard, in kegs, easier. Resin, $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl. Exchange weak. On the United States 60 days, gold, 82@83 ℔ cent. premium; ditto, short sight, gold, 86@87 ℔ cent. premium. On Paris, 80@82 ℔ cent. premium.

FINANCIAL.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company was held in Parlor No. 16, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., which was called by J. Edgar Thomson and William G. Moorhead, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage.

Hon. James H. Campbell was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and J. H. Dingee, Jr., Secretary. A proposition by the company to fund six coupons of the first mortgage was submitted, as follows:

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company proposed to issue to the holders of the first mortgage bonds, in payment of the coupons due from the 1st day of January, 1874, until the 1st of July, 1876, inclusive, a certificate of indebtedness for the coupons of each year, at their currency value, payable in six years from their maturity, or sooner, at the option of the company, bearing interest payable annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from April 1 of each year, being the average maturity of the coupons, with the condition that no dividend on the stock of the company, interest upon income bonds, or indebtedness for which certificates are now outstanding, shall be paid until the principal and interest of said first mortgage certificates shall be fully paid; and cash payment shall be resumed of the coupons of the first mortgage bonds as they fall due, the coupons thus detached to be placed with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, to be held in trust as security for the scrip so issued; the conditions being that, should the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company fail to perform its obligations to pay the interest annually and principal at maturity, then the holders of the scrip shall have all unpaid coupons returned to them, with the right to proceed against the company, the same as if no trust had been made.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution, offered by Mr. William Welsh, was adopted by a very large majority:

Resolved, That the first mortgage bondholders represented at this meeting agree to the proposal for funding six coupons of the first mortgage bonds, provided an arrangement between the lessors and lessees, (the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,) is made in a form well calculated to protect the interests of the holders of the first mortgage bonds, the same to be determined by a committee of five, to be appointed by this meeting.

The following committee was appointed by the chair:
William Welsh, Philadelphia.
Caleb S. Green, Trenton.
F. W. Huidekooper, Meadville, Penn.
J. W. Weir, Harrisburg.
Charles Hewitt, Jenkintown, Penn.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Attest—
J. H. DINGEE, Jr., Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for mining, mechanical, manufacturing and chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853:

The capital stock is $250,000. No part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the company is $76,208 40.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

O. L. GARDNER, President and Trustee.
JOHN BOWMAN,
CALVIN D. SMITH,
WM. GARDNER,
C. H. APPLEGATE, } Trustees.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: JOHN BOWMAN, being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true. JOHN BOWMAN.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1874.
G. G. TAYLOR,
Notary Public, City and County New-York.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. City 7 p. Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

FOR SALE.
Strictly First Class
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS

of the

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896...$2,947,200

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896.. 874,700

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or JOS. G. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PERTH AMBOY FIBRE COMPANY of New-York, made in accordance with the laws under which it was incorporated: The capital stock of the company is $100,000, all of which has been issued for the payment of buildings, machinery, and other articles necessary for carrying on the business of the said company. The amount of the existing debts of the company on the 1st day of January, 1874, was $97,271 42.

ALEX. McANDREW, President.

JAMES C. McANDREW,
ALEX. McANDREW, } Trustees.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Alexander McAndrew, being duly sworn, says he is the President of the above-named company, and further says that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true.

ALEX. McANDREW.

Sworn to before me on this 19th day of January, 1874.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary Public.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 13th inst., at the banking-room, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	WM. B. KENDALL,
WILLIAM M. BLISS,	LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,	JAMES W. SMITH,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	JAMES M. DUNBAR,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
CHAS. A. DENNY,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
OGDEN HAGGERTY.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and WM. M. BLISS was elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 63,903, IN NAME OF Whitehouse & Co., for 100 shares of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company stock. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, its transfer having been stopped. The finder will please return to

WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 25 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES.
PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

WM. H. FOGG,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,	HULL CLARK,
OLIVER HOYT,	EUGENE KELLY,
GEO. J. BYRD,	WM. T. BLODGETT
GEO. H. POTTS,	ROBT. J. HOGUET,
PETER HAYDEN,	ROBT. SQUIRES,
ARTHUR LEARY,	JAS. L. WORTH,
	WM. K. KITCHEN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. WM. K. KITCHEN was unanimously re-elected President. JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, amounting to $185,000, will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 24. These bonds are part of an issue of $400,000, secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th av. and West 23d st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same, and nearly completed. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to over $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable March 15 and Sept. 15. By legal enactment, savings banks may invest in these bonds to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their assets.

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved by the Trustees of said fund.

Proposals may be addressed to JAMES M. AUSTIN, Treasurer, care of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, of whom further information can be obtained.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,	T. T. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE,	E. W. CORLIES,
W. S. TISDALE,	G. G. SAMPSON,
H. A. HOWE,	W. H. GUION,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	S. B. STONE,
W. L. COGSWELL,	G. B. CARHART.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President, and EUGENE H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier. HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDING and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
Successors to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.
CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS,
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE.
PER CENT. BONDS
(free of taxes)
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 6th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

MARTIN L. CROWELL,	WM. PITT PALMER,
MASON THOMSON,	HENRY BAYLIS,
JOHN CASTREE,	EDWARD WISE,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	AUGUSTUS C. BECHSTEIN,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	FRED. LINK,
JOHN W. DEGRAUW,	THOS. STILLMAN,
BENJ. J. HART,	GEO. W. WELSH,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON,
WRIGHT GILLIES,	JOHN W. FERDON,
JOHN B. HOBBY,	ALEX. SHALER,
ALEX. McKENZIE,	BENJ. F. RAYNOR,
JOS. ROGERS,	JOHN W. ANDREAS,
E. M. VAN TASSEL,	HENRY H. HAIGHT,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	JAS. M. WILSON,
EDGAR HYATT,	ALEX. MACKENZIE,
CHRISTOPHER SWEZEY,	CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
LEMUEL S. HOPKINS,	JAMES WIGGINS,
AUGUSTUS MARSH,	THOS. H. VAN TINE,
JOHN C. BARRON,	ALBERT L. DICKINSON,
DAVID L. BAKER,	JOHN H. PALMER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MARTIN L. CROWELL was re-elected President, and WM. PITT PALMER Vice President, both unanimously.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUCKING WOOL AND LEATHER COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

Amount of capital one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) all of which has been actually paid in, and for which stock has been issued to the amount of $735,000 for real estate, manufactories, merchandise, and other property necessary for the business of the company, and $265,000 for cash.

Amount of existing debts, $236,968 69.

CHARLES HAUSELT, President.

M. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.
J. MOVIUS,
HENRY BUCKING,
GEO. A. VROOM,
P. O. STRANG, } Majority of Trustees.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
Geo. A. Vroom being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the above-named corporation, and that the above report is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. GEO. A. VROOM, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, A. D. 1874. MOSES M. ROBINSON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BROWN AND LEVEL L. S. T. COMPANY, of New-York.

The amount of the capital of this Company actually paid in, in cash, is	$100,000
The amount issued in payment for certain patent rights, necessary to carry on the business of said company is	100,000
Making the entire capital	$200,000

Amount of existing debt is about $600.

(Signed) JESSE SELIGMAN, President.
(Signed) JESSE SELIGMAN,
GEO. O. HOVEY,
GEO. B. WENDELL, } A majority of the Directors.
JAN. 16, A. D. 1874.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, CITY OF BOSTON, ss.—There personally appeared GEORGE B. WENDELL and made oath that the forgoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

(Signed,) A. W. ADAMS,
Commissioner for the State of New-York, residing in Boston, Suffolk County, Mass.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
DAVID B. MOSES,	JOHN T. WILSON,
JOHN ROMER,	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
ISAAC ODELL,	JAMES McBRIDE,
WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN L. JEWETT, JR.,
CHARLES S. BROWN.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice President.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	SANFORD COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
	W. B. ASTEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

LOST.—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, dated Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

PHENIX Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand at their office in New-York.

NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY
and
NO. 200 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.,

payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1874.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a final dividend of fifteen cents on each and every share of stock in said company outstanding, payable on presentation of certificate, in person or by mail, at the office of C. E. Burdick & Co., No. 255 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Treasurer.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JAN. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., is payable on demand.

CHARLES. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier

40TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1874.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 7 to Feb. 1, 1874. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION OF MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	217,[illegible]
Total assets	$417,[illegible]

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of TEN Per Cent., payable Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, 1874. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—STANDARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1874. A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (opposite Crosby st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 19th) of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.

Money deposited before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.

ROBERT HOE,
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale of Rich Furniture,

Damaged and Partially Damaged

BY FIRE, WATER AND SMOKE.

To be sold at auction for account of whom it may concern,

On Thursday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock,

At 806 and 808 Broadway.

OPPOSITE 11TH ST.

Messrs. HERTS & CO. will dispose of their entire Stock of rich and elegant Cabinet Furniture, the sound value of which was over $80,000, and which was damaged or partially damaged by fire on the night of 10th inst. The stock embraces every variety of rich and plain parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, rich inlaid marqueterie, ebony bois de rose, satin-wood and other cabinets, parlor tables, secrétoires, music-stands, jardiniere, pedestals, easels, book-cases, wardrobes, armoires à glass, sideboards, hall stands, &c., a large portion of which are but slightly damaged or entirely free from damage. The entire stock will be sold as above without any reserve whatever, for account of whom it may concern. The sale will take place in the large show-rooms on second story, where the goods will be arranged for exhibition.

On Wednesday Morning.

NOTICE.—All purchases must positively be removed on or before Saturday, as the rebuilding of the premises will be commenced on Monday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Juliet C. Clark, landing on Pier No. 7 East River. Also fresh Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ships Macedonian and Elysia, landing on Pier No. 20 North River; also balance cargo steam-ship Columbia, landing on Pier No. 21 North River; 124 barrels Almeria Grapes, ex Oceanic.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, a desirable lot of first-class bank and insurance stocks, and railroad, State, and City bonds.

Catalogues at their office, No. 7 Pine st.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., sale of recently-published books, rare poetry, political treatises, scientific works, and Americana, including scarce Confederate publications.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO YACHTING MEN.

READY TO-DAY,

THE AMERICAN CUP,

A NAUTICAL POEM.

Descriptive of the Five International Races for the possession of the CHALLENGE CUP,

By HAMILTON MORTON,

Late Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club.

Square 8vo. Illustrated

With photographs of the yachts and diagrams of the races. Cloth extra, beveled, $3 50.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

Association Building, 23d st. and 4th av.

$1 50—THE NURSERY,

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday, Jan. 19,) and the market was generally dull. For to-day, however, sales as follows are noticed:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 19.5 by 50, with lots, each 100.11 feet deep, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 177.2 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2 feet, on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 90 feet, on Madison avenue, east side, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 116.5 feet, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 99 feet, on East Sixteenth street, north side, 223 feet west of Avenue B.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The building record for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 17, contains but little interest, and in reference to new buildings a falling off is shown. During the week plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

West Fourteenth street, south side, 250 feet west of Ninth avenue, two brick buildings, factory and stable, three stories, 50 by 75, and a two-story addition 10 by 30; Aaron H. Wellington owner.

First avenue, south-west corner of Thirtieth-street, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; M. Vuehler owner.

Rutgers street, No. 53, one brick and iron store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 62; John H. Kahn owner.

Courtlandt avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Denman street, Melrose, one frame store and tenement, three stories, 25 by 40; Wensel Rabe owner.

Greenwich street, east side, 36 feet south of Jane street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 24 by 50; Bernard Corbett owner.

West Forty-fourth street, No. 455, (rear,) one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 27; Jacob Brown owner.

West Thirty-second street, No. 254, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; Stephen Roese owner.

Broadway, No. 2566, one first-class brick and iron-front store, four stories, 25 by 108; Stephen W. Jessup owner.

Estimated cost of the erection of the nine buildings enumerated, $100,800.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

No. 51 King street, unsafe chimneys; Mary A. Underhill, owner.

No. 50 King street, front and rear, unsafe chimneys; W. S. Jarvis, agents.

Houston street, building north-west corner Manhattan street, unsafe corner pier; John G. Astridge, agent.

East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, building north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, unsafe front arch; Trustees of Church, owners.

No. 104 Broome street, unsafe chimneys; Isaac Halsey, owner.

No. 473 Broadway, unsafe partition and stairs; Cheesman estate, owner.

No. 12 Stuyvesant street, unsafe chimneys; George Chesterman, owner.

No. 109 Third avenue, unsafe chimneys; Jannuccilli Brothers, owners.

Nos. 393 and 395 West Twelfth street, rear, unsafe west end of kiln; Pat Malone, lessee.

No. 901 Third street, unsafe frame-work; Mathewson & Son, agents.

No. 189 Avenue D, unsafe chimneys, Ignatz Rosenzweig, owner.

No. 478 East Tenth street, unsafe chimneys; Anna Keene, owner.

No. 731 East Eleventh street, unsafe chimneys; Isaac Carpenter, agent.

No. 58 Warren street, unsafe chimneys; Maltby G. Lane, owner.

No. 41 Jay street, rear, unsafe west gable; Samuel E. Rogers, owner.

No. 502 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; Mary E. Doscher, owner.

No. 19 Broome street, unsafe chimneys; Aaron Brownfing, owner.

No. 148 East Sixty-first street, unsafe fine; Marcus Kohner, owner.

No. 412 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; John C. Bailey, agent.

Nos. 93 and 95 Charlton street, unsafe front cornices, &c.; Jane Cameron, owner.

No. 195 Division street, unsafe rear wall; Klingenstein & Rothschild, owners.

No. 182 Allen street, unsafe chimneys; Henry J. Bowen, owners.

No. 414 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; Bernard Smythe, owner.

No. 31 Vandam street, unsafe chimneys; Robert Jonas, owner.

No. 53 Mercer street, unsafe roof; T. H. Conkling, owner.

Tenth avenue, building west side, forty feet north of Sixtieth street, unsafe south wall; John McCool, owner.

No. 380 South street, unsafe front wall; Whitney estate, owner.

No. 43 Harrison street, unsafe generally; Anthony S. Hope, owner.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

Broadway, n. w. corner Duane st., 75x104, ¼ part..... $100,000

Stanton st., n. w. corner Willett st., 50x100..... 36,000

Water st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Jackson st., 50x70. 45,000

55th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5. 21,000

127th st., s. s., 387.6 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 82.8x99.11..... 11,000

134th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x99.11. 14,000

156th st., s. s., being the south ¼ of 156th st., between King's Bridge road and Croton Aqueduct, being 80x about 104 ft. on s. s. 156th st., and about 111 ft. on centre line 156th st. Opdyke & Co., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100, Morrisania..... 500

Road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w. s., lodging, 1 lot, through; road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, n. w. s., adjoining L. Austin, 100x200, West Farms..... 13,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Hudson st., No. 109, 3 years, per year..... $1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH AV. CORNER FOR INVESTMENT.—The valuable property north-easterly corner 8th av. and 57th st. is offered for sale at a bargain for permanent investment; lot 25 feet 10 by 100. Terms very easy. Apply to D. F. BAKER, No. 138 West 44th st.

STORE PROPERTY—FOR SALE A VERY FINE Store on Broadway, midway between Grand Central Hotel and Stewart's; will be sold at a figure making it a prime investment. THOMPSON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 125th st., 20 West 56th, 1, 17 East 53d, 22, 31 West 52d, 13 East 48th, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 438, 584, 781.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$60 PER MONTH RENT, OR INTEREST ON purchase money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st.; near depots; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable Summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) station, or address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TWO SPLENDID PROPERTIES AT PLAINfield—Also beautiful place at Elizabeth, near Main depot, either sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A TTRACTIVE COTTAGE, WITH L LOT—Fronting on two streets, near Plainfield, every way desirable; only $3,000, dirt cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—NEW STORES; SPLENDID OFFICES; 4 tiers of loft-lofts in the City; new building, South and Pock sts. Mr. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 59 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—SMALL STORES, 20x25; ALSO BASEment, 25x95; cheap to responsible tenants. Apply at south-west corner of 8th av. and 47th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BEAUTIFUL country seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit and shade; flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM, $1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORNER & CO.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Extra Inducements to Purchasers.

PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING

GOODS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS

WILL BE SOLD AT

A REDUCTION OF PRICES

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FRENCH maid recently from Paris, who by education and disposition will prove valuable as lady's maid, or in the care of children, where perfection in the use of French is desired. Address French Maid, Box No. 237 Times Office.

ALL FAMILIES

desiring first-class servants, male or female, can have their orders promptly filled at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN WISHES the agency of a few houses, or will take a housekeeper's place. Call at No. 415 West 54th st., in Mrs. Lyeath's store.

A T PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS TO WORK out by the day; best City reference. Apply at No. 535 East 11th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO sisters; one is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress, and assist as laundress; other as seamstress or nurse; understands machine; can do the entire work of a family together; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl who is a thorough chamber-maid in every respect; is clean and orderly with her work; is also an excellent waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat English Protestant girl, that understands chamber-work thoroughly, and is a first-class waitress; is willing to make herself useful, and has the best testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant chamber-maid and nurse, or will assist with grown children. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chamber-maid and take care of children and assist with washing. Apply Tuesday, from 10 to 4, at present employer's, No. 39 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress or assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 1,332 3d av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Swedish Protestant young women; cook makes excellent bread and biscuit, and would do washing and ironing if required; the chamberwork understands her duties thoroughly; would go together or separately; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, deserts, jellies, pastries, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands all kinds of cooking; is a professed pastry cook; makes excellent deserts, and is very neat; has three years' references from her last place. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By an American Protestant woman; or would like a place for general house-work; City or country; is very neat, orderly, correct, and has best of City recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Swedish woman who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also a good washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISH woman as professed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook, good baker; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch young woman, or general house-work; City or country; is an excellent cook, and fine washer and ironer; has good City references, and will take moderate wages. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 140 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 414 7th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, as cook, or will assist with the washing, &c.; good reference; City or country. Call over blue store, No. 106 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, in a first-class family; understands all kinds of cooking; has five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 137 West 25th st. Bing bell No. 8.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 63 West 33d st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as good cook; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st., first floor, front.

COOK.—CAN COOK ALL KINDS OF MEATS AND soups; is willing to do washing in a small family; the best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

FEMALE HELP,
all nationalities, for every capacity, at
MADAME DELAMAR'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMM'S SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED German housekeeper who is well adapted to bring up children and take charge of a widower's household; is a respectable middle-aged woman, and wishes a good home more than wages; can give the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN WIDOW AS housekeeper; good reference. Call or address No. 16 Stanton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMan of twenty-three, for general work; is a good cook and laundress; would not object to any part of the country where she can have the comforts of a home; will go for moderate wages; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE GIRL, who is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, for general house-work in a small family; a home more of an object than wages. Call at No. 201 8th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several months' references from last place, 3 years before; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress and chamber-maid; understands all kinds of fine work; has good City reference from last place; wages $20 per month. Address for two days, LAUNDRESS, Box No. 2,418 Post Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress or assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 1,332 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and waiting thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th st.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN; HIGHly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; very desirable driver; obliging, willing, and very respectable; thoroughly understands the care of horses; excellent groom; will make himself useful. Call or address D. McDonald, No. 550 Hudson st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN (aged) thirty years, with best recommendations; can take care of or drive horses, do plain gardening, farmwork; operate all kinds agricultural machinery, care cattle, poultry, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young Englishman; careful City driver. Address A. A. W., No. 233 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS COOK; would do the work of a small family. Call for two days at No. 245 East 30th st.

FARM FOREMAN—DAIRY-MAID, POULTRY, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man is an experienced farmer in all branches, working machinery, caring cattle, boarding, &c.; wife can make milk, make good butter, raise poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, DAIRY, AND POULTRY.—BY an American man and wife aged twenty-five years; no children; man is thoroughly experienced in all branches of farm-work, machinery, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM AND Coachman; Protestant; can give best City reference. Address No. 48 Greenwich av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT middle-aged man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes charge of silver in the best manner; understands getting up of salads; can be recommended from his two last places. Apply at No. 166 East 28th st., top floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, with twelve years' experience, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address G. K., Box No. 52 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRSTclass waiter; understands his business perfectly; has six months' City reference from last place and four years from former place; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Sixth av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as private waiter in a private family; first-class reference. Inquire for Daniel Gibson, No. 214 West 35th st., rear.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND COMPEtent man; Protestant; good City references. Address Waiter, No. 621 6th av., corner of 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, PROTESTant, who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; able and willing to work; a short time from Europe. Address A. W. Blossett, Esq., No. 7 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK IN A WHOLESALE OR COMMISSION house.—By a young man twenty-one years of age and one eighteen years old; references first class; both speak and write German. Address W. H. and J., care of A. Journeay, No. 51 Lispenard st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, (MIDDLEaged,) formerly a member of the Bar, and for many years and at present engaged as accountant to a large public company doing business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining an appointment as manager or Secretary of a company, or some similar situation, where a thorough, general knowledge of business and a large experience in correspondence and financial management would be considered desirable qualifications; first-class testimonials as to business ability and personal character will be furnished; liberal salary required. Address J. M., Box 676, Montreal, Canada.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL TO ENgage in the manufacture of wrought iron of superior quality by a new process, which is approved by the first authorities. A large demand exists for the iron which is now exclusively supplied from abroad at much greater cost than it can be made here for. Apply to JAMES HENDERSON, No. 30 Broadway.

$500,000.—THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY is wanted in a business where there is hardly any competition, and is surer than any banking business in the world, the security being always real estate; it would probably require nearly all of this year to use the entire $500,000. For further information apply to RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

A FRENCHMAN KNOWING THE BUILDING works, molds and moldings of the artificial stone, possessor of a patent fire-proof for walls, partitions, roofs, &c., excessively advantageous, wishes to be in correspondence with a building company or master. Write to Mr. VACHEY, No. 328 Monroe st., New-York.

A PERSON OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE wishes the position of financial and office partner in some manufacturing business, well established; would invest $15,000 to $20,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A LAWYER AND NOTARY PUBLIC WHO has an office up town, wishes to become associated with a lawyer in business down town. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY RARELY OFFERED —A grocery now doing $1,100 weekly; has done over $2,000; a rare bargain only. Address JOHN GILMARTIN, No. 490 7th av.

WANTED—$1,000 TO MANUFACTURE A CHEAP article which is in demand; can be made in large quantities; will pay 10 per cent. Address MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box No. 2,418.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU BUILT BY Brewster, of Broome st., and used but a few times; also a large Westchester rockaway in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Address W. G., Box No. 139 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND fine Portland sleigh; sold because the owner has no use for it.

Can be seen at Brewster's, No. 65 East 25th st., or 5th av., corner 27th st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
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And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.—TYLER House, corner 12th st. and Broadway, newly furnished and renovated; rooms spacious and elegant; $3 per day; lodgings, $1; permanent guests, $10 per week upward, according to location of room.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.

A suite of two or three handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board. The location is central and desirable in all respects.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms on third floor, together or separately. Also a room on fourth floor. References.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also, front hall room, (sunny;) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITHout board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., near Union square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FURNISHED sitting-room and bedroom to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 53 East 20th st. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined house.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN—Three handsomely-furnished single rooms for gentlemen only; strictly first-class house and table.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY A HANDSOMELY FURNISHed apartment, consisting of parlor, bedroom, bath, and room for maid, with board for self, husband when in town, (one or two days of week,) child of four and maid. Must be on or near 5th av., between 28th and 34th sts. Price, about $300 per month. Address immediately No. 8 Sturtevant House.

FOR A FAMILY OF SEVEN ADULTS FROM 1st of February; private family preferred; will require four bedrooms, private parlor; location central. Address C. B., Box No. 695 Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YINKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 554, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, UP-YGWN, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men qualified as bookkeepers and accountants; backward ladies and boys rapidly advanced by private instruction; 24 writing, $2 50.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, 30 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A DRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Unionstown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains New-York. O. R. WILLIS Ph. D. Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE ENGAGEment as teacher for a number of years, in the English department of one of the schools in this City, has just terminated, seeks a similar position, either in New-York or its vicinity. Address A. E. B., Box No. 180 Times Office.

A MALE RESIDENT TEACHER OF GERMAN and French wanted in a school. Apply at No. 128 East 24th st., before 12 o'clock or after 7 P. M.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 26th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND WILLING MAN to take charge of flower and vegetable garden, horse, cows, poultry, &c., and do the general work about a place at Newark. Address, with references, Box No. 1,719 New-York Post Office.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL AS good cook, and to assist with coarse washing in a private family; must speak English, and have good City reference. Apply before 2 P. M. at No. 23 East 37th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, COMPETENT AND WILLING to do the general house-work of a moderate-sized family; wages $14. Call after 9 A. M., at No. 1,233 3d av., first floor.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE H. WALKER, plaintiff, against THEODORE SCHROFF, OTTO MEYER, ALPHONSE A. BISHOP, and MARY BISHOP, his wife, (real Christian name of last-named defendant unknown,) GEORGE KERSLER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County-house of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 23, 1873. T. O'RIELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 104 Broadway.

The complaint above mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

CHARLES A. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock.
DRAMATIC MILLENNIUM.
Great moral and sensational novelty.
Artistic chef d'œuvres of all nations.
FUN, SENTIMENT, SONG, AND DANCE.
FRONTIER LIFE ON THE STAGE.
Season of
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.
For families, ladies, and children.
MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874.
Look at the avalanche of talent.

James Collins;	Ned Buntline,	Punch and Judy;
Martha Wren,	the author and	Wm. Carter,
the character	actor;	the
vocalist;	John McMahon	banjoist;
Prince Fritz, the	and Homer Lane,	Jee Children,
funny Dutch boy;	the athletes;	hat spinners;
Marion Reques,	Prof. Davis and	Kittie Brooks,
the vocalist;	his trained dogs;	the cantatrice;
George Dunbar,	King Sarbro, the	J. W. McAndrews,
Frank Donaldson,	daring Japanese	the peerless
Geo. H. Adams,	ascensionist;	Ethiopian;
and W. E. Antonio,	Delehanty and	a troupe of
the	Hingler,	Iroquois Indians.
great gymnasts;	the inimitables;	

Together with an unsurpassed
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Each evening's entertainment preceded by the life-like picture of
LIFE ON THE PLAINS.
by
NED BUNTLINE,
introducing his pony Juno, a troupe of Iroquois Indians, and the veritable Scott, the world-famed frontier scout and terror of the red men.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents, reserved seats orchestra and balcony, $1.

FOLLINE.
THE NEW PARISIAN SENSATION.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,
Expostion of the world-renowned CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY, from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and the beautiful pictorial illusion of PARIS BY NIGHT, with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, each evening from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Chimes afternoon and evening. POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE, with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu. THE LECTORIUM, in which Prof. Tobin will demonstrate the illusions and delusions of the senses with novel and scientific illustrations.
Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The Panopticon will be completed the present week. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainment impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series, at 50 cents per soirée, at $1 each and no extras. Children half price. Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution. The Musical Academists. The Darwinian Orchestra and African Flute-player, and the Mammoth Orchestra will arr

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HAVEMEYER'S UMBRELLA-CARRIER.

HOW "NOSEY" QUINN OBTAINED A TESTIMONIAL FROM THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The appointment of John Quinn to the position of Warden of the Tombs is still the subject of considerable comment. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited a number of gentlemen, formerly members of the New-York Council of Political Reform, whose names are attached to a kind of certificate of recommendation of Quinn's, in order to inquire why they signed the document in question and to obtain their views regarding the new Warden's general capacity and fitness for the post to which the Board of Charities and Correction have recently seen fit to appoint him. It appears that shortly after the organization of the New-York Council of Political Reform, a certain member of that body, as a matter of charity, recommended John Quinn's appointment as janitor of Plimpton Hall, where the Council held its sessions. Quinn was, at the time, in the most destitute circumstances, and having a family to support, sought and gladly accepted the position of janitor, at the nominal salary of $12 per week. He remained in the employ of the Council about eighteen months, and during that period added a few extra dollars to his purse by doing miscellaneous errands and copying. None of the members of the Council seemed to know Quinn, and no one seemed to care particularly about him. When he retired from his position as janitor, or under secretary, as he chose to style himself, Quinn wrote the following certificate, which he considered would be serviceable in future, and presented it to members of the Council for their signatures:

"The undersigned, members of the New-York Council of Political Reform, take pleasure in certifying that Jno. Quinn has been employed as Assistant Secretary of the council for the last eighteen months, with entire satisfaction and aptitude in the management of public affairs."

The following gentlemen, it is said, attached their names to the paper: Wm. H. Neilson, President; Hooper C. Van Vorst, Vice President; H. N. Beers, Secretary; J. M. Halsted, John P. Crosby, John Wheeler, Henry J. Scudder, James C. Jackson, Geo. Hencken, Jr., Hiram Merritt, Geo. P. Putnam, John Stevenson, Alfred C. Post, S. D. Moulton, Thomas C. Acton, Robert Hoe, J. W. Neman, A. R. Wetmore, J. R. Voorhis, Dexter A. Hawkins, George W. Lane, Wm. F. Havemeyer.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, of No. 142 Madison avenue, the former President of the Council of Political Reform, informed a TIMES reporter, last evening, that he had an indistinct recollection of signing the certificate in question about eighteen months ago. Mr. Neilson said Mr. Quinn was a stranger to most, if not all, the members of the committee, and that he himself had no acquaintance with him until Quinn was given the position of janitor of the hall where the meetings of the Council were held. During the eighteen months Quinn was employed in that position he served the body faithfully. Mr. Neilson said he willingly signed the certificate at the time it was presented, though he had no idea it was to be used as it had been. He could not say whether the appointment of Mr. Quinn as Warden of the Tombs was a proper one or not.

Dexter A. Hawkins, of No. 8 Wall street, said he was astounded a few days ago to read in THE TIMES a brief history of Quinn's career. He, too, had signed the certificate which Quinn had presented him about sixteen or eighteen months ago; but said had he known the man's character he should not have done so. Mr. Hawkins said the only excuse or reason he could assign for affixing his name to the paper was because other prominent men had done so. Mr. Hawkins at first was inclined to think that he had never signed the certificate in question, but afterward concluded that he had done so, admitting that when he did he did not even remember the name of Quinn.

Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, of No. 10 West Forty-ninth street, had a very indistinct recollection of having signed his name to the paper. He, however, admitted that he might have done so over a year ago, but said he did not then look upon the certificate as one that was to be used as a recommendation. He never knew Quinn except as a janitor or Under Secretary of the Council of Political Reform, and did not suppose the man was really known to any person who signed the certificate.

H. N. Beers, of No. 216 East Fourteenth street, who was Secretary of the Council of Political Reform, said he, too, signed the certificate in question eighteen months ago, but did not consider the paper as an indorsement of the man's character. Mr. Quinn was an entire stranger to a majority, if not to all the members of the Council, until some charitable person recommended the committee to give the man something to do. Mr. Beers did not think any member of the Council of Political Reform knew anything more about Mr. Quinn than he did. THE TIMES reporter also visited a number of other gentlemen whose names are affixed to Quinn's certificate of character, but none of them seemed to know anything about the man more than what they learned while Quinn was employed as janitor of the hall in which the committee held their sessions. The appointment of Quinn to the position of Warden of the Tombs, however, seemed to take most of the gentlemen by surprise, and they expressed themselves as considerably astounded at the reports concerning the career of the new official.

QUINN SUSPENDED AND DEPUTY FINLEY APPOINTED CUSTODIAN OF TOMBS.

A few days since John Quinn sent the following communication to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

DEAR SIRS: I desire a full and impartial investigation of the charges made against me in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 14th and 16th inst. If these charges are proven to be true, I will resign my position as Warden of the Tombs. Yours respectfully,

JOHN QUINN.

At a meeting of the commission yesterday the following resolutions, reported by Commissioner Laimbeer, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 14th and 16th inst., has made charges against Mr. Quinn, the lately-appointed Warden of the Tombs; and,

Whereas, Said Quinn has presented to the board a letter stating that he requests a full investigation of the charges, and that if true he will resign; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the further order of this board that Mr. Quinn do not enter upon his duty until after the investigation shall be made and reported to this board, and its order made upon the question.

Resolved, That Deputy Warden Finley will assume the command of the Tombs Prison from and after the 21st inst., and until the further order of this board.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the signatures appended to the certificate published in your columns this morning by Mr. Laimbeer, I notice that of Mr. G. P. Putnam, and I presume that the eminent publisher and founder of the firm of Putnam & Sons is the gentleman in question. Now, as Mr. G. P. Putnam has been dead for more than a year, it would be well to ask what the date of the certificate in question is. If it be later than Dec. 25, 1872, Mr. Putnam certainly never signed the paper which Mr. Laimbeer offers so confidently in justification of his vote. VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The remains of the snow-storm which visited the City eight days ago still encumber the sidewalks and thoroughfares, and the recent rain has contributed to fill the streets with a disgusting slush. Perhaps in no other city in the world would such a state of things be permitted to exist for so long a time. When is remembered the enormous sum appropriated to the Street-cleaning Bureau—$1,000,000—it does seem surprising that the principal thoroughfares should be allowed to remain in such a disgraceful condition. Many of the unemployed working men could be judiciously placed at this very necessary work, and in a few days effectually clean the streets and avenues. Some person is to blame for this negligence, but the Chief of the Bureau, Capt. Thorne, does not consider himself responsible. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Thorne yesterday and obtained from him an explanation of the matter. He says the reason why the snow was not being now removed from the streets was because no appropriation had been made for so doing, and that he had taken the responsibility of putting 500 men at work to clear the street crossings. These men work every day except on Sundays. If the snow and ice was dry, no doubt men would be put to work to hoe it up in Broadway and Fifth avenue. After this was done it would have to be left in the street in heaps for some time before being removed. The appropriation made this year for street-cleaning purposes is $1,000,000. There are on the labor rolls 900 Italians, and out of that number only 100 are now employed. They are able-bodied men, and work satisfactorily. It is impossible to get any other class of men to sweep the streets. The Irish won't do it, but they collect the garbage. Each man collects ten loads per day, and dumps them on the scows. The department has 100 carts and horses, and there are in addition over 200 hired by the day. Last year there were 1,140,000 loads of garbage collected. The department obtains from $10 to $15 per scow for the garbage, and it is taken to East Ninety-fifth street and used in filling up lots. Superintendent Thorne considered it would be a useless waste of money to set about to remove the snow now from the streets. The fall was so slight as to scarcely inconvenience the public, but last year, in the case where the traffic through the thoroughfares was stopped and the running of the cars suspended, it was necessary to have the ice and snow cleared away.

THE B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the B'nai B'rith Benevolent Society was held last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, Dr. S. Waterman presiding. The society has sixty-one sections, thirty in this City and the remainder in New-Jersey and the Eastern States. The number of members amount to over 6,000, each of whom contributes $1 a year to the funds of the society. The receipts last year from members were $6,169 57; interest on investments, $3,742 13; donations, $200, which, with $58,961 76 balance from the previous year, make a total of $69,073 46. The expenditures were only $622 22 for salaries, stationery, and advertising, leaving a balance to the credit of the society of $68,451 24, of which $61,000 is invested in mortgages, $7,420 24 in savings banks, and $31 in the Treasurer's hands. Mr. S. Hamburger was re-elected Secretary, at a salary of $400, and Mr. Strauss messenger, at $100 per annum. After electing Trustees, one from each lodge, and considering some amendments to the by-laws, the meeting adjourned.

VENTILATION.

INTERESTING PAPER BY DR. ALPHEUS B. CROSBY BEFORE THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby, late of Michigan University, lectured last evening on the subject of ventilation, at the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 52 East Twentieth street. Dr. Endemann, Chemist of the Board of Health; Chas. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society; Nathan Bishop, Indian Commissioner; Dr. Sayre, of Bellevue Hospital, and others were in attendance. The lecturer observed that there were three things necessary to the construction of a good hospital—pure air, absolute cleanliness, and nutritious and well-prepared food. These points being given, it would be found that the majority of hospital patients would recover without the aid of physicians. He considered that the popular ideas with regard to ventilation were still mixed. It seemed to him that absolute cleanliness was almost a lost art, and it had become to be a familiar aphorism "that God sent the food, but the devil sent the cook." The recent exposure made in the public journals in reference to the condition of the air in the public schools showed that the little folks were in danger of being asphyxiated from carbonic gas, or from exposure to drafts were liable to all sorts of colds and diseases of the throat. The lecturer defined the meaning of ventilation, observing that every person in a state of health required 2,000 cubic feet of air in order to preserve his health, and in case of sickness, he should be allowed from 3,000 to 4,000 cubic feet in an hour. There were certain conditions essential to the good ventilation of hospitals, and the first was that the air brought into the ward should be absolutely pure, and, in hot and cold seasons, should be respectively cooled and warmed. The circulation of air through an apartment at a greater rate than three feet per second would be sufficient to cause cold, and there should be a perfect diffusion of fresh air through the entire department or ward. Thirty-three per cent. of carbonic acid rendered the air impossible for respiration, and the acid itself, by reason of its greater gravity, to a considerable extent would fall to the lower portion of the atmosphere. Experiments proved that carbonic gas could not be raised from the floor to the ceiling without heating the atmosphere to the height of 250°, and this, of course, was impossible in the presence of patients. In fashionable churches, where ventilation was generally defective, it would be found that children were the first to succumb to asphyxia, and because of his elevated position the minister was always enabled to complete his sermon without much physical discomfort. In a climate like this ventilation and heat should be associated together for the purpose of economy, and he regarded the best method of heating to be through pipes. Steam-pipes arranged in coils in the lower part of a building could be raised to a very desirable point of temperature without endangering the purity of the air which was to be introduced. The ventilator should admit hourly 2,000 cubic feet of air to every person in a ward, and it should be equally diffused throughout. To this end a fire-place at each end of the room might be used with advantage, while it would again answer other and clearly obvious purposes. He concluded by advocating the use of a fan, pointing to the success which it had met with in the State Hospital in Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Endemann, while considering that the most perfect system of ventilation did not entirely purify the atmosphere, was still in favor of base ventilators. He encouraged a more perfect system of ventilation in schools, theatres, and other public buildings. Other medical gentlemen present briefly spoke on the subject of ventilation, and an adjournment took place.

ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers held their January meeting yesterday evening in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. About 300 were present, despite the unpropitious weather. Rev. E. C. Wilder presided. The report of the Executive Committee on reorganization was read by Mr. Thomas Bond. The new constitution and by-laws, providing for means of increased usefulness, including the establishment of a normal school and more frequent meetings, and the closer co-operation of the ministers, was submitted, and, seconded by Mr. Ralph Wells, was unanimously adopted. A committee of five—Messrs. J. W. C. Lederer, A. G. Newman, Henry Phillips, R. T. Ferry, and Henry Brewster—was appointed by the Chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year and report. Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent delivered an earnest and appropriate address on "The Three Great Needs," illustrated freely with anecdotes and applications, which were attentively received and frequently applauded. The first great need is a right theory; the second, consecrated and enthusiastic workers; the third, thoroughly-trained workers. Rev. Dr. John Hall then gave a specimen lecture to the Sunday-school workers before him on the lesson for next Sunday of the international series; the majority of teachers present, especially the ladies, were busily taking notes, and embalming his valuable hints for their future guidance. The idea of the movement seems to be that a similar weekly meeting and pattern discourse by a prominent divine would have immense influence in improving the present condition of the Sunday-schools in the Metropolis. The committee reported nominations for officers: For President, E. C. Wilder; Vice President, J. M. Cornell; Secretary, F. H. Wisewell; Treasurer, J. Hamilton, Jr.; Librarian, J. F. Smith; Managers for one year, Caleb B. Knevals, John N. Stearns, Samuel S. Constant, George P. Ockerhauser; for two years, Thomas Bond, A. D. Vail, G. W. Smith, E. B. Monroe. Rev. Mr. Germond, of Brewster's, pronounced the benediction. Many hymns and portions of hymns were sung at intervals throughout the session, which was an exceedingly long one.

WINTER FESTIVAL OF THE "LORD" INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Winter festival of the First Ward Lord Industrial (day) School was held at their new school building, No. 135 Greenwich street, yesterday afternoon. The school is in charge of Mrs. M. E. Lee, and presented a very pleasing appearance, every seat being occupied by an orderly and an intelligent company of scholars. The exercises were of the usual character, consisting of recitations, dialogues, and choruses. Mr. D. D. Lord occupied the chair, being surrounded by a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. Appropriate addresses were made by Mr. Howard Potter, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, and Mr. J. Paton. At the conclusion of the exercises gifts of clothing and other useful articles were distributed to the children. A bag containing refreshments was handed to each child as they passed from the room.

In the evening the Trustees convened at the house of Mr. J. P. Giraud Foster. There were present Daniel D. Lord, (in the chair,) John Crosby Brown, Howard Potter, M. K. Jesup, D. E. Hawley, E. Judson Hawley, James M. Brown, O. Harriman, J. Paton, Charles Lanier, C. L. Brace, and others. The annual report was read and adopted. The condition of the school and Working Men's Free Reading-room was declared to be in a most satisfactory condition. The need of such an institution in the First Ward was believed to be imperative and an earnest need. Enthusiastic support was declared to be the duty of all who had the welfare of the working classes of the First Ward at heart.

The Trustees desire the public to be informed that the Working Men's Free Reading-room and Library is the only institution of the kind below Canal street, and they earnestly invite the co-operation of the merchants and bankers of the First Ward in its support.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, D. Edwin Hawley, No. 48 Wall street.

TEARING DOWN THE OLD BARGE OFFICE.

The weather-beaten structure at Pier No. 1, which has done duty as Barge Office since 1845, is being torn down and carted off to make room for the new and capacious docks of the North Side (Staten Island) Ferry. The old edifice, originally constructed of brick and wood, at a cost of $10,000 or thereabouts, was sold at auction some ten days since to Mr. Thos. E. Tripler for $350, and is now being removed under his direction. The ground on which it once stood is to be dredged out to a depth of fourteen feet, and the piers on either hand extended sixty feet further out. The building No. 6 State street is at present occupied as a Barge Office, preparatory to the erection of a new one on the Battery.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

The brutal recklessness of the drivers of the Broadway stages is notorious, and public attention has been frequently called to the danger to which citizens are exposed by the indifference exhibited by those "Jehus" in their headlong driving. They display a thorough disregard for the safety of persons crossing their pathway, and should they run over a feeble old gentleman or a weak little child they do not abate the pace of their horses, but urge them on to the top of their speed, and thus seek to baffle detection. Even if identified, rarely one of them is brought to justice and punished for his criminal negligence. Saturday saw still another example of the unbridled license of these callous ruffians. Dr. F. Ogilby, of Trinity Church, accompanied by his son, left his house in West Twenty-third street on their way down town. While attempting to get on a street car the driver of a Twenty-third street stage, immediately behind them, seeing that the street car was beating him in the race, deliberately drove up to one side of the platform, blocking up the passage, and rendering it impossible for Dr. Ogilby to get on board. He was completely jammed between the two cars, knocked down, and the stage was driven over him, breaking one of his legs. Of course the driver of the stage did not wait to see the result; he drove rapidly off, and so escaped detection. The Doctor was conveyed to his residence.

THE CABLE PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The American Cable Printing Telegraph Company, a bill incorporating which was introduced in Congress yesterday by Representative Negley, of Pennsylvania, is in many respects a novel enterprise. While all the other cable companies are chiefly in foreign hands, this is intended to be a thoroughly American institution. Its prominent promoters are Boston capitalists, including such men as Wm. T. Hart, President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; Albert Thompson, one of the heaviest leather merchants of New-England; and Wm. Mason, President of the Taunton Locomotive Works. Jas. O'Conor, President of the Central National Bank of Baltimore and prominent New-York capitalists are also interested. The scheme of the projectors is to lay a cable from London direct to the coast of Newfoundland, with a branch to some point within the United States, to be operated by a new telegraph printing instrument, the property of the company, by which the cost of messages will be reduced nearly two-thirds. The cable proper will be the same pattern as existing ones. The tariff under the present system is $1 50, gold, per word. By the cable-printing apparatus this will be reduced to fifty cents, gold, per word, with a discount of fifty per cent. for all press dispatches. The rate at which messages are now sent, averages from twelve to fifteen words per minute. By the new method this will be increased to from thirty-five to forty-five words per minute. The advantage to be gained by the public, both in time and money, is obvious. The amount required to build and lay a first-class cable in the manner described will not fall far short of $6,000,000, and the capital stock of the company will probably not be less than $10,000,000. Among the other requisites of the work will be an entirely new steam-ship, the great original cable layer, the Great Eastern, being jealously monopolized by existing interests. This, the latest of the established companies, the "London and New-York Direct," has already discovered to its cost, having been forced to contract for the construction of a new ship with the Leimens Bros., of London. This judicious protection of British industry will not, however, retard the progress of the present enterprise, this item having been already included in the original estimates. Work will be commenced immediately on incorporation, and the new cable opened to the public some time in 1875.

THE CONTEST IN THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Twenty-first Assembly District was all activity last night preparing for to-day's election of a successor to the fugitive ex-Assemblyman, Henry W. Genet. Under the auspices of the Yorkville branch of the German Republican organization of the district a meeting of the German Republicans of the Yorkville district was held at Niederstein's Hall, on Third avenue, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended. The meeting was organized under the Presidency of Dr. Goldschmidt, and addresses were delivered by several leading German Republicans of the district in support of the Republican candidate, Horatio P. Allen, for the State Assembly. A resolution was passed by a unanimous vote ratifying the nomination of Mr. Allen. The German Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District are represented by two different organizations, located respectively in Yorkville and Harlem. The two are controlling at least 500 votes, while the entire Republican vote is estimated at about 3,300. When it is considered that the entire vote of the district is not likely to exceed 7,800, there is a fair chance for the success of the Republican candidate at the election to-day, in view of the fact that the vote of the opposition is shared between three different candidates.

FIRE IN MAILLARD'S RESTAURANT.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the restaurant of Henry Maillard, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Broadway, near Twenty-fourth street, and before it could be extinguished considerable damage was done. The fire first made its appearance on the floor of the saloon, behind one of the handsome black walnut show-cases which line the wall, and doubtless originated from a defect in a flue which at this point runs through the entire building, from the basement to the roof. The steam-pipes which heat the building run through this flue, and it is supposed that a beam on the second floor of the hotel took fire from being in too close proximity to the heated steam-pipes, and the sparks dropping down through the flue set fire to the floor of the restaurant. An alarm sent out by a policeman soon brought Chief Bates and a detachment of the Fire Department to the scene, and the fire was promptly extinguished. The damage to the stock and fixtures in the restaurant is estimated at $2,500. Mr. Maillard is insured for $10,000 on fixtures, and $5,000 on stock. The building, which belongs to Amos R. Eno, is damaged to the extent of $500. The fire caused considerable excitement among the guests at the hotel, but their fears were quickly allayed when the extent of the fire became known. Capt. McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a large force of Police, was present at the fire, and prevented confusion in the hotel and the vicinity.

MORRISANIA FIRE BRIGADE.

The trouble with the defunct Morrisania firemen is not yet ended, and yesterday witnessed one of those disgraceful scenes by which that local organization has attained such unenviable notoriety. It appears that an old bell, which hung on the top of the engine-house of Jackson Engine No. 4, was owned by, or claimed as the property of the old company, and they determined to remove and sell it. The foreman and assistant foreman, named respectively Luke O'Hanlon and Patrick Lanahan, procured a wagon owned by McOwen, formerly a Fire Commissioner, and, having taken down the bell, placed it in the wagon and drove toward the bridge. There they were met by McOwen, who ordered them to leave the vehicle, and, on one of the occupants refusing to quit, a general row ensued. Officer McDonough arrested all the parties, and brought them before Justice Whesler. The evidence was of a most conflicting nature, and resulted in a fine of $10 being imposed on Lanahan, and he was placed under $300 bonds to keep the peace.

THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) ROBBERY.

Mr. R. E. Chapman, special agent of the Treasury Department, arrived here yesterday morning from Washington, accompanied by Detective McDevitt, of that city, armed with warrants for the arrest of E. A. Williams, alias H. L. Mason, and James K. Moore, alias Edward Edmunds, who had been arrested on Saturday evening by Detective Golden, of the Central Office, and Special Officer Corcoran, of the Hoffman House, for having in their possession stolen Treasury warrants to the amount of $10,000. The particulars of this case have already been published in THE TIMES. Mr. Chapman and Detective McDevitt called on Superintendent Matsell yesterday for the purpose of obtaining possession of the prisoners, who had been locked up at Police Head-quarters since Saturday night, and during the afternoon the prisoners were taken to Washington, accompanied by Detectives Golden and McDevitt.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, in view of the increasing importance of their line, and the facilities which it affords to the up-town residents, have decided to apply to the Legislature for power to lay down a second track, and extend the line with a branch to the Grand Central Depot, Forty-second street. At each of the stations on the road a memorial is in course of signature in furtherance of the scheme. This company has been in operation since 1871, and so far have been singularly fortunate, carrying their passengers without any accident to life or limb. With more ample accommodation and increased facilities for traffic, the line will be a great boon to the citizens, and at present offers the only practical solution of the many schemes for rapid transit which have distracted the attention of the citizens, and diverted their attention from the facilities offered by this road.

FUNERALS OF TWO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Capt. James Trathen, formerly of the United States Navy, who died at his residence, No. 122 Second place, Brooklyn, on Monday week, was buried yesterday. The Captain joined the navy when a boy, and served over fifty years. In command of the Mount Vernon, he participated in the battle of Fort Fisher. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. T. S. Drown.

Midshipman Robert D. Stevens died at Key West, Fla., Jan. 5, of a congestive chill. He was a native of Brooklyn, and obtained his commission in the navy by passing a competitive examination. His funeral services were performed by Dr. Schenck and Mr. Pycott, at the residence of his father, No. 69 High street, yesterday.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The Rollwagen disputed will case again came up yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings in the Surrogate's Court. Several witnesses were examined, and gave testimony for the contestants, showing that the deceased, for some time prior to his death, was physically so weak as to be incapable of raising his hands or of speaking.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Alderman Van Schaick is ill at his residence in this City.

Detective Charles B. Jarboe, of the Seventh Precinct, died yesterday evening.

A complimentary ball was given last evening to Mr. H. C. Cornwall, at Beethoven Hall, Fifth street.

The fourth annual calico reception of the Ninth Ward Lincoln Union was given at Irving Hall last evening.

The annual invitation ball of the "Fly Away Club" was held last evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East Fourteenth street.

On request of his friends, Dr. E. W. Stober will repeat his lecture on "Education" to-day, at Standard Hall, corner Forty-second street and Broadway.

The Women's Social Educational Society will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Plympton Hall, when Mrs. Caroline Soulè will read a paper on "Peace."

The first annual ball of the United Waiters' Benevolent Society "Columbia" will be held at Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, on Saturday, 24th inst.

Martin Secoe was yesterday arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields on a charge of selling unstamped cigars. He was held for examination in $200 bail.

Robert Mack, known as Dr. J. R. Mott, of No. 4 Prince street, was held by Commissioner Shields in $3,000 for examination on a charge of mailing obscene publications.

It is stated that the Commissioners of Emigration will pay the fares of a large number of the idle, able-bodied immigrants to parts down South where labor is in demand.

A communication from the Light-house Board at Washington, addressed to the Pilot Commissioners of this port, informs the latter that the buoys in the harbor shall be restored.

Patrolman Long, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was dismissed the department by the Board of Police yesterday for having failed to prevent the commission of a burglary on his post.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $3,972,855 34, and the payments, $6,096,602 80. The balance in the City Treasury, Jan. 17, was $1,829,356 69.

Prof. G. P. Quackenboss, LL. D., will lecture on the "Arctic Regions" this evening at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street. The lecture will be illustrated with pictures taken during the Kane Expedition.

Mr. John B. Gough lectured last evening at the East Side Association Hall, Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Now and Then."

A box has been placed on the Thirtieth street Station of the Hudson River Railroad for the reception of newspapers, &c., for the sick in the hospitals of the City. Contributions of papers and journals, so deposited, will be daily distributed to the invalids.

An amateur dramatic entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, on the 29th inst., in aid of the Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York, Eighty-sixth street, east of Second avenue. Gilmore's band will attend.

The steam-ship Adriatic, which left Liverpool on Jan. 8 and Queenstown on Jan. 9, reached this port yesterday. By her arrival, and the courtesy of the administration of the White Star Line and of her officers, mail news later by two days than that already at hand, was received at this office.

The French Emigrant Society, during the past month, aided fifty-one French immigrants, at an expense of $97 69, while sixty-one others were provided with employment. During the past month 358 French immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, of whom 104 were Alsatians, and 38 from Lorraine.

The Burns Society of New-York will celebrate the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns by a dinner at Sutherland's, Liberty street, on Monday evening, Jan. 26. The following officers have been unanimously re-elected for 1874: President, Mr. John Paton; First Vice President, Mr. Bryce Gray; Second Vice President, Mr. John S. Kennedy; Treasurer, Mr. James Brand; Secretary, Mr. D. MacGregor Crerar.

BROOKLYN.

Two hundred families have been relieved by the Aid Society for Indigent Mechanics in the Sixteenth Ward.

The visitors to Prospect Park on Sunday numbered 39,466. During the past week the park was visited by 122,719 persons.

A slight fire was occasioned at No. 67 Amity street, yesterday morning, by a careless servant throwing hot ashes in a barrel.

The funeral of Capt. James Trathen, who died at his residence, No. 125 Second place, on Monday last, took place yesterday afternoon.

In the case of Mary Tucker against Henry Graf, for breach of promise of marriage, a jury in the City Court, before Judge Neilson, yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant.

President Palmer, of the Board of City Works, estimates the cost of lighting the city lamps during the coming year at $588,168 75, which leaves of the fund appropriated $11,831 25.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer Artisan has again been put upon the Sound route, between Sag Harbor and New-York, leaving the former place on Mondays and New-York on Fridays.

David Corey, the horse-thief and swindler, confined in the Suffolk County Jail, at Riverhead, and who has been subject to terrible fits since his incarceration, attempted to hang himself in his cell on Sunday, using strips of his blanket for the purpose. He was discovered and cut down just in time to save his life.

Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, who commands the Fifth Brigade of the Second Division, is making arrangements for a grand fox-hunt on Long Island, to take place in February or March. It will be an invitation affair, in which a large number of the members of the National Rifle Association are expected to participate.

A number of the scollop fishermen belonging to Shelter Island have been arrested, at the instance of Mr. Nathaniel Dorning, of East Hampton, for taking scollops in the adjacent waters; it being claimed by him that they were trespassing upon the jurisdiction of East Hampton. It appears that an old deed has been dug out of the Suffolk County archives, by which title to the waters and bottom were granted to East Hampton by one of the Georges of England.

On last Thursday, two men named Donnolly and Havens started from the village of Bay Shore, on the Southside Railroad, of Long Island, to take up their nets in the Great South Bay, stating they would return in a few hours, since which time nothing has been heard of them. On Sunday some parties from this place went in search of them, and found the boat bottom-side up. They are supposed to have been drowned. Havens leaves a wife and five children, Donnolly a wife but no children.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County held a meeting at Hempstead yesterday to consider the subject of the purchase of a farm upon which to place the county poor, where those capable of working will be required to do something in return for their support, and not remain, as now, an entire burden upon the tax-payers. A committee of the county branch of the State Charities Aid Association met with the board and strongly urged the adoption of the proposed plan, which has been found to work advantageously in Suffolk County and elsewhere. Hog Island, in the southern part of the town of Hempstead, has been suggested as a proper place for the location of the farm, and it is quite probable that that place will be finally selected, as it appears to be well adapted to the purpose. It is understood that a majority of the board are in favor of the farm project.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hon. John W. Mills is reported to be very ill from an attack of apoplexy.

The employes of Otis Brothers' Manufacturing Company, Yonkers, are again at work on full time.

McIntyre Brothers, contractors on the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, lost $500 worth of lumber by the recent freshet on Croton Lake.

Mr. A. W. Greenleaf has sold his beautiful villa at Orienta, town of Mamaroneck, including eleven acres of land, to President Campbell, of the Pacific Bank, New-York, for $75,000.

Bock's Hill, between Mount Vernon and West Mount Vernon, is to be cut down to the extent of about twelve feet, at an expense of $10,000. The work is to be immediately commenced.

A corps of civil engineers, under the supervision of Mr. Frank Somes, start to-day on the line of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad as far as Danbury, with a view of prosecuting the work on that road.

Alexander M. Russell, late Collector for the village of White Plains, having failed to make a proper return to the village Treasurer of nearly $400 collected by him, a suit has been commenced against his sureties for the recovery of the money.

A gentleman of Yonkers, whose name was not learned, drove over to Mount Vernon on Sunday evening, to spend a few hours. He left his horse and wagon securely fastened while making his visit, and on returning to the place found them missing, but afterward discovered his wagon smashed to atoms by the Shore Line express train from New-York. The horse was found near the wreck apparently unhurt. It was suspected that some rogue undertook to steal the property at the time of the collision.

STATEN ISLAND.

A handsome young mare of considerable value was found in the streets of Stapleton on the 18th of October by the Police, and is still kept on livery at Police Head-quarters awaiting an owner.

Ex-Police Justice Kilpatrick, of New-Brighton, whose office was abolished and made vacant by an act of the last Legislature, has brought a bill against the village authorities for services rendered during his administration, amounting to the sum of $1,400.

NEW-JERSEY.

A union religious revival was inaugurated in Union Hill last night.

The taxes paid in Jersey City last week amounted to $22,361 02.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City provided 677 paupers with food last week.

A mass-meeting of unemployed working men will be held in Continental Hall, Paterson, to-morrow night.

The congregation of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, subscribed $1,000 Sunday to pay off an old debt.

The internal revenue taxes collected in the Third District of New-Jersey during the year 1873 amounted to $523,868 68.

The December salaries of the Jersey City Police and Fire Departments, and other employes of the city, will be paid to-day.

Benjamin Denton, a veteran of the war of 1812, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home, in Newark, at the age of eighty-one years.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City contemplate putting bibles in the cars of the Newark and New-York Railroad Company.

Wm. A. Spencer, an agent in Newark of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, was arrested yesterday for embezzling $300 which he collected for rents.

At the Hoboken Savings Institution, yesterday, the total amount paid out in twenty per cent. installments was $11,044, on 131 accounts; $148 85 was received on deposit.

Mrs. Adam Freund, residing in Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night by swallowing a dose of laudanum. The quantity was too large to produce the desired effect.

In the Newark Police Court yesterday, James Hyler was charged with passing a worthless check for $35 on Charles Simonson, a clerk in the clothing store of Jacob Stucky. Hyler is already in jail to answer several charges of fraud.

The residence of Mr. Marvin, Principal of Public School No. 14, in Jersey City, was entered by thieves during the absence of the family, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a silk dress, and other articles valued at $300.

Coroner Butterworth, of Paterson, held an inquest yesterday in the case of Edmund Miller, who was found dead in the M. E. church-yard in Market street, Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure and dissipation.

An infant son of Thomas Mackin, residing at No. 357 Henderson street, Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. County Physician Buck found on investigation that one of the parents had rolled over on and smothered it. A permit for burial was granted.

The Catholic population of Trenton propose to erect a seminary at Chambersburg, one of the suburbs, which will be under the direction of the Franciscan Order. The site has already been selected and purchased at an expense of $6,500, and early in the Spring the erection of the building will be commenced.

John Bergman, a resident of Greenville, was swindled out of $47 Saturday by two sharpers, one of whom played the rôle of a capitalist wanting to buy property, and the other that of a destitute individual who desired to get some goods out of pawn, and gave Bergman a worthless watch as security for the money.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, Martin May's liquor store, on Monticello avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, and robbed of liquors and cigars to the value of about $100. Before leaving the thieves set the place on fire, but the flames were discovered by a passer-by, and extinguished before they had gained any headway.

Two trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided at the Tichenor street crossing, in Newark, yesterday morning. The Amboy freight train moving south, was run into by a construction train on the main track, and both locomotives sustained considerable damage, but fortunately no one was injured. Travel was delayed for about half an hour.

A boy named Seide, while skating on the canal at New-Brunswick, Sunday, broke through the ice and disappeared. A gentleman named Oram, who went to the boy's assistance, also became submerged, and both were in imminent danger of drowning when several citizens went to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing them.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, William Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing several coats from Hart's clothing store, in Hoboken, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. Miller's wife and father-in-law are now serving a term in State Prison, and his daughter was sentenced on the same day to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Paymaster S. T. Browne, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge James Forsyth, of Troy, and Francis Wayland, of New-Haven, are at the Gilsey House.

Rev. P. A. H. Brown, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, are at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Hon. W. R. Roberts, member of Congress, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and Gen. Bleecker Tibbits, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, and Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE JERSEY CITY BUILDING ACCIDENT.

Coroner Mahan yesterday evening resumed the inquest over the bodies of Peter F. Carrigan and James Hussey, the boys who were killed by the falling of the building on Railroad avenue, Jersey City, on the 9th inst. John Smith, the man who undermined the building, testified that Margaret Dolan, the proprietress of the building, had permitted him to use the sand for building purposes. The jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict exonerating Smith from all blame, and censuring the woman Dolan for permitting the sand to be removed from the foundation of the building without consulting the City authorities and obtaining their consent. The jury suggested that a petition be presented to the Legislature to empower the Board of Fire Commissioners to remove unsafe buildings.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers held their weekly meeting yesterday, at the Mission Building, Eleventh street and Broadway, Rev. Dr. Merwin presiding. A discussion on the paper read by Dr. Wheatley, at the last meeting, was continued. Dr. Wheatley, in his paper, advocated the necessity of boldness on the part of clergymen in their ministrations, and this subject was discussed from various stand-points. Rev. Drs. Brown, Janes, Parker, Adams, and others, took part in the discussion. Rev. Dr. Brown especially urged earnestness in the pulpit, and Dr. Adams thought that much good might be done by greater simplicity of language that is commonly in use among preachers. The subject of irreverence in Sunday-schools was discussed and remedies were suggested for the prevention of the evil.

A MILITARY BALL.

The Third Cavalry, Col. Budke commanding, gave their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was light. According to previous announcement, Col. Budke presented a gold medal to the Captain who had obtained the greatest number of recruits during the year ending Oct. 9, 1873. Capt. Ralph Horps, of Company F, was the successful competitor, having obtained twenty-seven. Col. Budke took occasion to commend the energy displayed by Capt. Lambert, of Company I, who had obtained twenty-one recruits during the same time.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Brady presiding, James Murphy and Richard Smith pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to two years and a half in the State Prison. John G. Prim, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, was also sentenced to two years and a half in the State Prison. Wm. Walsh, who was tried for burglary in the first degree, was convicted of an attempt to commit larceny, and sentenced to sixty days in the Penitentiary. Thomas Carroll pleaded guilty to two burglaries, one in Fifty-first street and the other in Fifty-eighth street. He pleaded in extenuation that he was driven by poverty to the commission of the offense. He was sent to the State Prison for ten years at hard labor. The court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

THE RIGHT TO ADOPT AN ALIAS.

James Bryan, charged with obtaining from the Post Office a letter addressed to Dr. John Harvey, No. 147 East Fifteenth street, by fraud and deceit, contrary to the statute, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Osborn for examination. The evidence taken showed that the prisoner presented a power of attorney to the Superintendent at the station authorizing him to receive letters addressed to Dr. Harvey, and that the letter-carrier was ordered by the Superintendent to deliver letters so addressed to the defendant. Mr. Comstock, a special agent of the Post Office, testified that believing no doctor of the name of Harvey was in existence, and that it was a fictitious name, he sent a letter to the address above mentioned and registered it, and that it was received by the defendant. Further testimony was also produced to show that Dr. Harvey was a fictitious name, and that the prisoner was using it for his own purposes. The Commissioner held that the Post Office law authorized correspondence through the mails in fictitious names or initials, providing the letter was properly addressed. In this case the letter had been registered and no fraud had been practiced, and he saw no reason why any one could not carry on a correspondence under any alias he thought proper to adopt.

GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS IN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of German saloon-keepers, held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, composed principally of the proprietors of the large establishments, ball-rooms, &c., a committee was appointed to wait upon the Police Commissioners in reference to the recent order providing for a suppression of Sunday theatricals, &c. The committee was composed of William Winckel, manager of the Turn Hall; Major Sauer, of the Germania Assembly Rooms; William Kramer, of the Atlantic Garden, Jos. Hartmann, of Hartmann's Hotel, George Eckels, of the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, and Adam Geib, of the Walhalla Hall. The object of the committee is to see whether the Police Commissioners cannot be prevailed upon to modify their action.

THE BENONI HOWARD TRIAL.

The trial of Benoni Howard, for manufacturing counterfeit match-stamps, was continued, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict and a jury. Several witnesses were examined for the defense to prove his reputation as to honesty and integrity, as also his late foreman, who testified that to his knowledge no counterfeit stamps were ever used in the factory. The case was again adjourned.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market fairly active considering the heavy receipts; prices steady; sales fair to choice Steers at $4 75@$5 75; several lots of extra at $6@$6 25; a bunch of fancy 1,875-lb. Steers at $7 25; fair to choice corn-fed Texans, $3 50@$5; shipments, 1,700. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts, 10,000; sales of common to medium at $4 75@$5; fair to choice, $5 10@$5 40; the most of the sales were to packers at $5 30; shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 897; market fairly active and steady at $2 75@$5 for common to choice.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—Printing Cloths quiet at 6c. for best sixty-four squares.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. A. C. Davis, Miss Ella S. Davis, Ernest Davis, Thomas Painter, R. J. Hood, P. H. Ewing, E. T. Evans, Mr. Roebuck, Lieut. Geo. McDermott, Mr. Anker, J. Torres, Charles F. Taylor, W. Hill, Reginald Martin, Adolph Bery, Chas. Slosson, John Brown, E. Jones, Mrs. Dagan, Master Dagan, G. W. Clayton, W. H. Williams, James Whiteside, C. Wahl, David D. Anderson, Augustus M. Swift, J. W. Edmond, H. H. Ellison, Mrs. Ranzi, Master Ranzi, W. L. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, Lieut. Gov. H. H. Holt, C. L. Woodbridge, Jas. W. Russell, Walter Davis, Daniel Castello, Richard Ivans, H. L. Hall.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. T. Mulvey, Miss Plenge, E. Shann, J. E. Sewell, Mark Anthony, Henry Down, A. W. Clark, James Mahone, Wm. Peterman, Benj. Lynch, Geo. Mason, G. Van Brewern, Virginia Davis, J. C. Stewart, F. A. Barker and wife, Mrs. M. L. Allen, John R. Stevens, Charles Bartlett, P. Doyle, Wm. Remking, Pat. Lynch, J. Nichols, Charles Johnson, S. O. Connor.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Thomas J. Gallocker, wife and three children, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rainey, Frank Welter, Jr., Andrew Carey, Miss Sophia Clements, Miss Jane C. Grogan, Rev. and Mrs. James Lattimer and child, John B. Stevenson, Mrs. Harris, Francis Supple.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets.....5:04 | Moon sets...7:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:43 | Gov. Island.10:32 | Hell Gate..11:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; City of Panama, Hildreth, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Barks Cyclone, (Br.,) Forbes, Bordeaux, Brett, Son & Co.; Zachias, (Swed.,) Ludberg, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orpheus, (Ger.,) Ballester, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Padel, (Ger.,) Parlow, Stettin for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ellsworth, Wass, Melbourne, [illegible] & Quereau; Paragon, (Br.,) Dawson, St. Johns, N. F., Swestland, Bowring & Co.

Brig Kremlin, Wyman, Brunswick, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. H. H. Fisk, Nixon, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Virginia, Ross, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Jan. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to R. G. Cortis. Jan. 18, 210 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steamers City of Brooklyn, Republic, and Egypt, hence for Liverpool; was detained off the bar since 11:58 P. M. of the 18th on account of fog. The A. brings 39 cabin and 64 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Thunro, Glasgow Jan. 7, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Henderson Bros. Jan. 18, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; same date, 160 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a French steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Wm. Gifford, Gibbs, New-Bedford, in ballast to R. W. Cameron & Co.

Bark Yreka, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Withers, Rotterdam 60 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Dominico, Palermo Dec. 7, with mdse. to master. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Guiding Star, Moore, St. Johns, N. F., 25 ds., with oil to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., Forsyth, Providence, in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Robinson, Fernandina 16 ds., with lumber to Allen & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. winds.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; thick fog.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Arr. steam-ships Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington; John S. Hopkins and Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; brig Concord, from Havana; schrs. F. Merwin, from Providence; H. T. Hodges, from do.; Lottie Ames, from New-York; Kate, Lucilla, and Samuel C. Hart, from do.; Mattie B. Rulon, from Hoboken.

Cld. steam-ships Blackstone, for Boston; F. W. Brune, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Almina, for Bremen; Inca, for Bremen; Fornget, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Sarah E. Frazier, for the West Indies; brigs Mary, for Bremen; Samuel Welsh, for the West Indies; schrs. John R. Perry, for Providence.

Sld. ship Oakland, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Leopard, from do.; General Whitney, from New-York; ship Lottie Warren, from Liverpool; brigs Cambrian, from Messina; Thalia, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Emeline, from St. Marc; Emma F. Hart, from Union Island, Ga.; Laura E. Messer, from Charleston.

The pilot-boat Phantom was hauled off Nantucket Beach to-day, and will be towed up to this city for repairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19.—Arr. schr. W. R. Knighton, from New-York, for the West Indies. She reports having fallen in with the schr. Isaac Rich, of Salem, abandoned. She had a cargo of herring and mackrel, and was from Boston, for Philadelphia. She was found in lat. 37 35, lon. 74 20. The W. R. Knighton took her in tow and brought her into the Roads. Her mainsail, main-boom, and jib were gone, and her bulwarks stove.

Passed in for Baltimore, two Italian and one British barks, in ballast; schr. Hattie McG. Buck, from South Carolina.

Passed out, steamer Moharajah, for Liverpool; barks Elfie, for Queenstown, New Light, for Rio Janeiro.

SOUTH-WEST HARBOR, Me., Jan. 19.—The Br. schr. Anna, of Kingston, from St. Stephens, for Boston, put in at Placentia Island on the 17th, having lost her mainboom, quarter davits, and gaff top-sail on the 16th. She proceeded on the 18th.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 18.—Arr. schrs. Hector, Boston, for Galveston; C. H. Foster, do., for Norfolk, to load for Malaga; Harriet Baker, Portland, for New-York; F. Nickerson, Bangor, for do.

Sld. bark Sarah Hobart; brigs Erie, Oriana, and Crescent; schrs. Carrie Melvin, Rival, Pinta, Mary E. Graham, John W. Rumsey, Lemuel Hall, Astoria, Mary W. Huffer, B. A. Pike, H. T. Townsend, Frank and Emily, Abel W. Parker, Brigadier, S. J. Gilmore, Baltic, William R. Drury, Alexander Harding, Sarah F. Bird, Nettie Walker, William B. Reeves, Nellie F. Sawyer, Fannie Butler, A. B. Baxter, Effie T. Kemp, Newell B. Hawes, Carrie G. Crosby, John M. Ball, B. S. Young, and General Grant.

Jan. 19.—Arr. schrs. A. C. Watson, New-York, for St. Johns; Cora Morrison, Boston, for Virginia, and Antelope, Provincetown, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sld. for the United States, Margaret S. Wier, Rosina, Marian, T. J. Southard, Shatemuc, Christiana, Aftenstjernen, Norma, Francis P. Sage, Boylesta, Nuovo Giuseppino, W. T. Harwood, T. C. Jones, and W. Farnsworth.

Arr. out from the United States on the 17th inst., Royal Alice, Kong Sverre, Montebello, and Die Heimath.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Cremona, J. Steele, Vindex, and Newcastle.

Also arr. out from the United States: Robert L. Lane, Wesley and Seymour, Marulita, Thomas Harrison, Alfred, and Carondelet.

CADIZ, Jan. 19.—The ship Casilda, from New-York, for Liverpool, which arr. here on the 2d inst. in a leaky condition, is discharging her cargo, which is damaged.

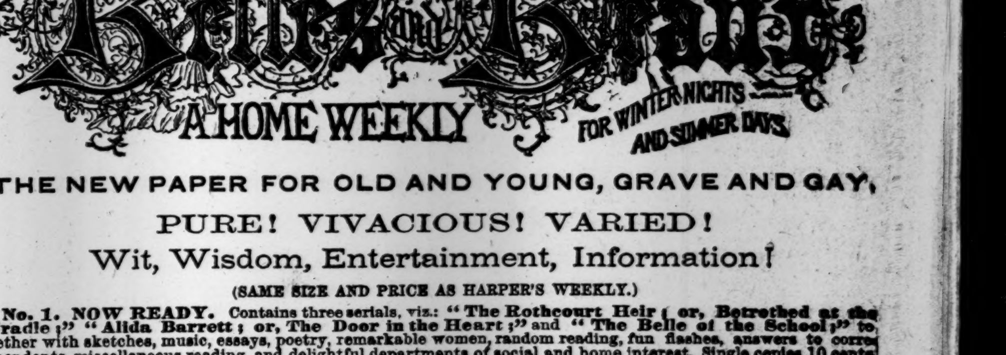
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. MacMickall, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. here at 11 o'clock Sunday night.

The Red Star Line steam-ship Abbotsford, Capt. Delamotte, from Philadelphia Jan. 5, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 19.—The Hamburg American Line steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Braunst, from New-York Jan. 8, for Hamburg, touched here this morning.

MOVILLE, Jan. 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York Jan. 4, for Glasgow, arrived in this harbor this morning.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Blauck, from New-York Dec. 30 at 3 P. M., arrived here at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.



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HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 120 BROADWAY,

Corner Cedar st., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	674,376 69
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	$1,074,376 69

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Bank and Office	$79,887 22
United States 6 per cent. Bonds	517,731 25
State, City, and County Bonds	42,962 50
Loans on Call	103,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages	256,200 00
Premiums in hands of Agents, and uncollected Office Premiums	69,141 11
Accrued interest	4,954 66
	$1,074,376 69
Outstanding Losses	72,040 47

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,

NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ÆTNA INS. CO.,

OF HARTFORD.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874....................$5,521,049 15

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL....................$500,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874....................$1,024,478 81

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL....................$200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL....................$200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.

CAPITAL....................$500,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874....................$742,734

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A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Feb. 2.

JAN. 12, 1874.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

CITY FINANCES—THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the commencement of another year of official life, I congratulate your honorable Body and the executive departments of the City Government, on the auspicious close of the one that is past, in the freedom of the City from the pestilence by which some of our sister cities have been afflicted, and in the good order and health which has very generally prevailed.

By the charter it is made "the duty of the Mayor to communicate to the Common Council at least once a year a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the City," and "to recommend all such measures as he shall deem expedient."

Since my last annual communication to your honorable body, the laws relative to the government of the City have been modified in respect of certain details of administration, and doubtless, in some minor matters, improved. By the provisions of what is called the New Charter, the opportunity has been afforded to reconstruct the *personnel* of most of the departments through the nominations by the Mayor and confirmation by the Aldermen. The old and vicious system of a plurality of heads of departments is, however, still retained—a system as objectionable as that of independent commissions, and almost as irresponsible. The time that has elapsed since the appointment of the heads of the departments has been altogether too short to justify comment upon their acts. They have scarcely as yet cleared away the rubbish left by their predecessors. In many of them economies and salutary regulations have been introduced which have resulted in, and will continue to yield, the fruits of substantial reform.

The great subject that underlies the stability, the progress and the acceptableness of all governments, is the monetary question. It always forms the chief subject of criticism, and is often the one most difficult to administer satisfactorily. It is a very moderate statement of the facts to say that at no period in the history of this City has the management of its finances been attended with anything approaching the difficulties and complications that have surrounded and beset the present Administration.

Indeed, the condition of our financial affairs at the period they were assumed by the present head of the Finance Department was without parallel in the annals of municipal history. It was at the commencement of a transition period from an epoch characterized by social demoralization, disregard of the obligations of public duty, official neglect, fraud, and crime, toward an era demanding a higher morality and purer and better standard of public administration.

During this period there has been required the vigor necessary to oppose the methods of malevolent and corrupt officials of the past, and forbearance and patience with the inexperience of new incumbents. The task of the restoration of the credit of the City and of protecting the Treasury has involved one continued, persistent, and unremitting contest with claimants of the most desperate and corrupt character.

The following tabular statement shows the condition of the public debt:

The bonded debt of the City and County on 31st December, 1873, amounted to	$131,204,571 22	
The Sinking Fund amounted to	24,832,617 50	
Net debt		$106,371,953 72
The present Controller assumed the management of the Finance Department on 16th September, 1871, at which date the bonded and funded debt of City and County amounted to	$116,709,858 51	
The Sinking Fund at that date amounted to	19,422,333 48	
Net debt at that date		$97,287,525 03
Net increase in debt is		$9,084,428 69
During the period of the present Controller's administration there have been issued bonds of the City and County as follows:		
To pay old debts	$9,717,397 55	
To pay for land, &c., taken in opening new streets, parks, &c., partially payable im. assessments	5,743,500 00	
To pay for street improvem'ts, payable from assessments	8,150,772 30	
To pay for other purposes, chiefly for public works	$17,801,951 71	
Revenue bonds of '73, outstanding	1,472,547 12	
Revenue bonds, '74, payable from building lien	2,034 53—	$19,276,533 36
Total amount of bonds issued		$42,888,203 21
There has been paid off during the same period:		
Revenue bonds, 1871, outstanding Sept. 16, 1871, paid	$22,766,200 00	
Revenue bonds, 1874, issued to pay old debts, paid	1,407,000 00	
Other bonds, City and County, paid	4,220,290 50—	$28,393,490 50
Gross increase in amount of bonded debt		$14,494,712 71
Less increase in sinking fund		5,410,284 02
Increase in debt as above		$9,084,428 69

The following statement shows the increase in the City and County debt from 1869 to 1874:

	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
Jan. 1, 1869	$52,205,430 80	$15,911,501 21	$36,293,929 59
Jan. 1, 1870	66,040,052 22	18,006,310 63	48,033,741 59
Jan. 1, 1871	91,489,446 51	18,115,894 49	73,373,552 02
Sept. 16, 1871—The date on which the present Controller took office	116,709,858 51	19,422,333 48	97,287,525 03
Jan. 1, 1873	118,815,229 82	23,348,074 89	95,467,154 93
Jan. 1, 1874	131,204,571 22	24,832,617 50	106,371,953 72

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Sept. 16, 1871.	Dec. 31, 1873.
Assessment bonds	$11,824,500 00	$21,927,372 30
Revenue bonds—Anticipating taxes of 1871 and 1873, respectively	22,766,200 00	1,472,547 12
Revenue bonds, special—Payable from building lien		2,034 53
Funded debt	82,119,158 51	107,802,617 27
Total	$116,709,868 51	$131,204,571 22

From which it will appear that of this increase $10,102,872 30 is in assessment bonds alone, for which the City holds a direct lien upon the property benefited by the improvements.

It will thus be seen that the total increase in the debt from 16th September, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1874, was $14,494,712 71. The greater portion of the bonds representing this increase was issued for purposes belonging to a past era, and not belonging to the year 1872 and 1873. After crediting the Sinking Fund, the net increase of the debt is only $9,084,428 69, showing that from money derived from other sources the debt has been kept down to the extent of $5,410,284 02.

On the 1st of January, 1874, the amount of the Sinking Fund was	$24,832,617 50	
On 16th Sept., 1871, the Sinking Fund amounted to	19,422,338 48	
Showing an increase of		$5,410,284 02
Of this amount only the sum of $646,511 31 was derived from the sale of public property and the payment of mortgages. The balance, $4,763,772 71, is at least in some degree due to increased vigor in collecting and husbanding the City revenues.		
The expenditures for maintaining the Government of the City and County for the year 1871 was not less than	36,262,589 41	
The expenditures for 1872 did not exceed	31,500,000 00	
The expenditures for 1873 were about	32,000,000 00	
A fair comparison of the expenses would show that those of 1873 are less than those of 1871 by more than	8,000,000 00	

It may suit the purpose of those interested in the restoration of a régime of misgovernment, to charge upon the present Administration the responsibility for an increase of debt and taxation which is the direct consequence of the acts of their predecessors in office. How entirely the present Administration is free from any reproach in this matter may be inferred from the fact that for 1872 and 1873, in spite of the bad inheritance of previous years, the current expenses of the Government were met by an average rate of 2 70-100 per cent. for each year, while in 1871 the actual, as distinguished from the nominal, rate was about 3½ per cent.

If the estimates for 1874 seem to reveal a less favorable state of things the difference is only apparent. The Board of Apportionment has found it necessary to appropriate $39,218,945 79 to meet the expenses of Government for the present year. Of this amount $24,193,399 16 is required to provide for expenditures already fixed by law. It is simply over the balance of $15,025,546 63 that the board could exercise any discretion whatever, and the apportionment of this sum had, obviously, to be regulated by the growing wants of the City, in providing for its increased area, by the imperative necessities of the current business, and the decayed condition of many of its public buildings, and the urgent need of repairing its thoroughfares. The estimate of expenditures of all accounts for 1874 is but slightly in excess of the actual expenditures of 1871. But it will be seen that under the provisions of law the City and County are required to raise during the present year the following amounts in excess of those required for 1871. The State tax is nearly $1,000,000 higher than in 1871. Three million dollars more are required to pay the interest on the debt. For the redemption of funded bonds nearly $2,000,000 have to be provided, while none were paid in 1871 from taxation. The Fourth avenue improvements demand a million and a half, and the Police Department a million for street cleaning, additions to the force, &c., in excess of what had to be supplied in 1871. Various additions and improvements to the City property which would, under the old system, have been paid for by the issue of bonds, will this year be met out of the proceeds of taxation.

Under the apportionment for 1874 the rate of taxation for the year will amount to 3 40-100 per cent. on $1,129,139,623, the assessed value of 1873. This is so high a rate that it is imperatively necessary that no further appropriations or expenditures should be sanctioned by the Legislature calculated to increase the burdens of the City. To prevent any such legislation I invite the co-operation of your honorable body. The Controller informs me that the rate of taxation for 1874 can be somewhat reduced should the Legislature pass the laws required for that effect which will be prepared by him for submission. It is to be hoped that a result so desirable for the present and future prosperity of New-York will be attained with both promptitude and ease. Both trade and population will be driven from the City unless the greatest vigilance is exercised to defeat all projects for imposing fresh burdens on this over-taxed community, and unless the strictest economy is employed in disbursing the revenues over which we are suffered to retain any practical supervision.

The proportion of the State tax required this year from New-York City and County amounts to over twenty per cent. of the entire tax levy of the City and County, and maintains its usual disparity with that collected from the rest of the State. It is a standing injustice to this community that it should be called upon to pay nearly one-half of the entire expenses of the State Government. It is a matter of little concern to New-York under what system of assessment the local revenues of Buffalo or Rochester are raised, but it does concern our interests very materially when a common burden like the State tax bears upon every dollar's worth of real estate in this City with a weight double that imposed on other parts of the State. From a Legislature, five-sixths of which represent constituencies unconcerned in the perpetration of this wrong, it is difficult to see how we can expect such a remedy as the case demands. It is evident that nothing short of persistent agitation and resolute protest will accomplish anything in this direction, and no opportunity should be omitted to arouse public opinion to the magnitude of the injury which the apportionment of State taxes inflicts on this City.

We are this year required by law to provide $3,644,387 77, by the issue of the bonds of the City, as our portion of an unexplained absence of over $6,000,000 in certain sinking funds of the State, which by the Constitution and laws are made inviolable. This infliction will, of course, increase the debt of the City to that extent.

Claims of the present year against the Treasury are audited and paid at the Finance Department with great promptness, and, so far as that department is concerned at least, no just cause of complaint exists with respect to any class of payments.

The average time within which bills for supplies, materials, &c., were examined and paid during the year after the receipt of the claim in the Department of Finance was two days. The average time within which pay-rolls of laborers of the past year have been paid was less than three days from the time of their receipt at the Finance Department.

Prior to the present administration of the department, the laborers were brought to the office in the City Hall Park for payment; they were paid for their time in coming, going and waiting. They are now paid on or near their work, and it is not extravagant to say that a quarter of a million dollars per year is saved by this method of transacting this business.

During the year $2,453,315 85 have been disbursed to laboring men employed by the City, and they have been alway sfairly, justly and promptly paid.

The provisions of the new charter dispensed with the services of a paying officer in all departments, except the Police, and the paying of men and of claims that formerly occupied a dozen separate Treasurers and a retinue of attendants and aids for almost every department, is now done by the Finance Department after its audit of the claim, thus keeping a check on the operations of the other branches of the City Government. This is a salutary and sound arrangement, and though it has greatly enhanced the labors of the Finance Department, the rule should be made universal.

It is upon this department that much depends in the collection and increase of the City revenues. That these revenues have greatly increased is beyond question.

In the midst of the late financial panic (on the 1st of November last,) bonds of the City, to the amount of $5,350,000, fell due, and the Controller was compelled, in addition to the large amounts to be raised to meet the current claims of the City, to provide the means to pay the maturing bonds. This was successfully accomplished.

Between the 1st of January, this date, and the 1st of February, 1874, over eight millions of bonds mature, and the means will be provided to pay them.

CHAMBERLAIN AND COUNTY TREASURER.

The very responsible duties of this officer have been most satisfactorily performed. The banks which have been made depositories of the moneys of the City and County have made to the Controller, promptly and without coercion, monthly returns of the interest accrued on the deposited funds, and these have been passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund. The amount of interest accrued to the City on their moneys, from May 1 to Dec. 31, is $82,477 18. The Chamberlain, who is required to give security in the sum of $2,600,000, is allowed by law the sum of $30,000 per annum for his own compensation, and to provide for all the expenses of conducting his office.

What a contrast with the past!

The late Chamberlain, Francis A. Palmer, has not yet paid over to the City the interest accrued on deposits. He has not yet accounted for the commissions on the amount paid over to the State Treasurer. It is believed that the advantages of this office prior to the accession of the present incumbent were, directly and indirectly, not less than $250,000 per annum to its fortunate holder.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The cleaning of the streets has been placed under the management of this department, and it is very certain that there has been a great improvement in the performance of this service during the past year. It is to be hoped that the expenses will be reduced as the business becomes better organized.

This department, since its organization under the new charter, has exhibited a degree of vigor and intelligent zeal in the discharge of the important duties the law devolves upon its heads which promise to give us a greater measure of security to life and property and maintenance of public order than we have known in recent years.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Upon the Law Department has been imposed an unusual amount of business, occasioned by the defense of numerous old claims against the City. To this department has been committed the power of assigning counsel to the other departments of the City as required.

It seems to me it would be well to give to the Mayor the power to employ special counsel when, in his opinion, the interests of the City require it. He is held responsible for the good government of the City, and coupled with that responsibility should be the right to employ counsel in any particular case in which the interests of the City may, in his judgment, require it.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department proposes, among its expenditures for the year 1874, the construction of a fire boat, to ply on the waters of the harbor, properly equipped with hose and powerful engines, and apparatus adequate to the speedy extinguishment of fires occurring in the shipping or in the warehouses along the docks.

The department also contemplates the erection of aerial ladders, a late invention, to aid in the speedy removal of persons from lofty buildings on fire, and to aid the force in their efforts to stay the advances of the consuming flames. It is hardly necessary for me to state, in view of the reputation it enjoys, that the duties of this department have been successfully and satisfactorily performed.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Great economy and efficiency have been introduced in the Department of Public Charities and Correction. The condition of the affairs of the old department was such as to require great labor to improve them. This has to large extent been done. Expenses have been reduced, sinecures displaced, and wastefulness checked. The Commissioners are rapidly mastering their work and exerting themselves to perform it efficiently. The field of their duty is one of great extent, variety, and difficulty.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Department of Buildings under its present head, is, by its exertions to deserve it, regaining the long-lost confidence of the public. The expenses and number of officials are greatly reduced, and its affairs are being put on an honest basis.

I think it would be eminently appropriate to constitute within this department a bureau for the care and repair of the public buildings of the City and County, and to transfer to it all the powers of this character from the Board of Supervisors, and from the Commissioner of Public Works; and to this bureau should be committed the procuring of supplies for the courts and the offices of the Government not charged with executive duty. With a properly directed head of such a bureau, great economy would result.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Department of Health, under its new head, is doing all that can be expected. Expenses have been reduced, and several of the nuisances that have affected the City have been successfully grappled with and abated.

The City has escaped the epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, which have prevailed to an alarming extent in the South and South-west during the year 1873. Its business and commerce have not suffered or been interrupted by any circumstance connected with the public health, and the statistics of the Health Department show a gratifying decrease in the general mortality.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The work of the Department of Docks, under its present organization, has been mainly limited to the reconstruction and repair of certain piers. The work of completing an already somewhat advanced pier and bulkhead in stone has progressed, but the ambitious schemes that were afoot when the present Commissioners took office, and which would, if carried out, have swamped the credit of the City, and involved its affairs in confusion, have not made much progress.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Under the charter of 1870, the Department of Public Works was invested with comprehensive powers and duties, simply to keep its then head equal in the patronage of place and money with its then existing rivals and co-conspirators. The consequence was corruption, intrigue, and utter rottenness. Claims are now constantly pouring into the Treasury for payment, with the official approval of its late head, that bear the unmistakable indications of fraud and gross corruption.

Laws still exist that were passed to give the head of this department the right to call for issues of bonds to an extent actually unlimited. The Legislature saw fit, in reorganizing the City Government, not to invest the local authorities with the power to appoint the head of this department, and it failed to repeal laws that gave its head the power of calling for moneys in unlimited amounts, for the expenditure of which offices were to be given out in numbers far exceeding any department in the City.

Since the present Controller took office he has raised on bonds and advanced to this department for the carrying on of certain public works the sum of $11,257,377 89.

The laws concerning this department have become greatly confused, and, as I am advised by the Corporation Counsel, the most serious questions are likely to arise, whether certain vast powers can be executed by this department or by the Department of Public Parks. In this question our citizens are all concerned; it involves millions of dollars, which are either to be collected by assessments, or to be thrown as a tax on the City, for making drives, boulevards, &c., far up on the island, and chiefly for private benefit.

This condition of the laws arises principally out of the legislation of the last two years, by which it was sought to add to the already too extensive powers of the Department of Public Works certain powers previously executed by the Department of Parks.

Some law should be passed by the Legislature reducing the powers of this department to its proper limits, to more clearly define these powers, and also to prevent the confusion and loss which may arise in case of conflicts of jurisdiction between independent executive departments.

The Department of Public Works has now under control the supply of water to New-York City.

The present reservoirs seem to be adequate for the supply of our City with Croton water for some time to come, and there is, therefore, no immediate necessity for any large expenditure of public money in this direction.

But we must bear in mind that the consumption of Croton water has increased at a greater rate than the population, having reached 104,000,000 gallons per day, or more than 100 gallons daily to each inhabitant. At no distant day it will have outgrown the capacity of the present aqueduct, the maximum of which is a delivery of 115,000,000 gallons per day.

The construction of an additional aqueduct, at a period by no means remote, will thus become an absolute necessity. The excellent condition of the aqueduct and its accessories, which has performed all its functions uninterruptedly for more than thirty years, is conclusive proof of the superior workmanship in its construction.

The construction of boulevards, drives, &c., involves enormous expenditures. That alone extending from Fifty-ninth street upward, which is not one-half completed, has already cost the City $6,927,862 08. It was planned and partially constructed by the Department of Parks, but by an interpolated section in the law of 1872, it was transferred to the Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments is engaged in making its valuations for the coming year; it is certain that we shall see an end of the favoritism that has existed in valuations and in the system of purchasing exemption from taxation of which we have heretofore heard so many complaints.

The gravity of the public burdens, State and Municipal, renders the subject of assessment and taxation one of continually growing importance. The ambiguity of the present laws is such as causes very great discrepancies in the method of administration, resulting in singular inequalities in the distribution of taxation. In regard to real estate, the provisions of law are comparatively definite, and in this County the assessments more nearly meet the requirements of the law than in any other county of the State. A technical compliance with the law concerning real estate in this County alone would inflict upon our citizens such a share of the burden of the State as would be unendurable, with a very slight chance of alleviation by the action of the State Board of Equalization. The disparity in assessment upon personal property in this County, as compared with others, is even more flagrant. In eighty years the assessments upon the personal property in this County have increased about thirty-seven per cent., while in all the rest of the State the assessments upon such property have decreased about seventeen per cent. during the same period. The laxity with which this branch of the law is administered in the interior is illustrated by the fact that a few months ago a single calf was sold, in a wealthy town in the central part of the State, for a larger sum than the total assessed value of the personal property in that town. The time—practically about eighteen months—which elapses between the period of assessment and enforced collection of taxes upon personal property in this County is the cause of heavy losses. For instance, the personal tax laid in the Fall of 1872 cannot be collected until the Spring of 1874. Much of the property then assessed and taxed has been obliterated by the disasters and resulting shrinkage in the Fall of 1873, yet this County is required to pay the State tax upon the gross sum assessed. A revision of the Tax laws, and the adoption of an equitable code by the Legislature, would bring to this County essential relief, and be at best but a tardy measure of justice.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The duties of the Board of Education are very extensive and most important. More than 200,000 children attend the schools in the course of the year. The amount of money called for to sustain our schools for 1874 is very large.

It may be very well questioned whether there are not already too many of the ornamental branches taught in the schools. The children are urged and confused by the diversity of their studies. I am satisfied that the cost of supplies in form of school books, &c., ought to be reduced. There is no room for doubt that the preceding board left the school buildings in a very dilapidated condition, and it will require a considerable sum of money to bring them up to a fair state of reparation. This has been provided by the Board of Apportionment.

With the growth of the City we have a growth of need for new school buildings, and every effort should be made to have the money required in this direction intelligently expended.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The laws in relation to the Department of Parks have led to much confusion. I am clearly of opinion that the improvements contemplated in other parks of the City should be upon a very much less expensive scale than those of the Central Park. Under this department it is proposed to lay out and purchase a parade-ground, near the northerly end of the island. This should be discontinued. From inquiries I have made, I am satisfied that the location of this ground is not at all adapted for the purpose, and that the owners of surrounding property would regard it as highly objectionable, and, in the judgment of some at least of these owners, it would be considered a nuisance. This is not the time for purchases of land that will require millions of expenditure for not strictly indispensable purposes, and there can doubtless be found in the annexed district much more favorable, convenient, and inexpensive sites for the purpose.

CITY RECORD.

The *City Record* has been published for a period of a little over six months. This paper was established under the provisions of the new charter. The total expenses incurred in connection with it, including printing, salaries, and contingencies, has amounted to about $11,207 60. This presents a striking contrast to the enormous sums of the public money which in past years have been extravagantly expended in official advertising. From 1867 to 1871, inclusive, the Corporation advertising, including newspaper claims, amounted to more than $5,000,000, or over a million dollars per annum. In 1872 the cost of advertising amounted to $145,550 10, while the entire expense connected with the *Record* for more than a period of six months, has been but little over $11,000. For a single advertisement, the report of the official canvass of the election, in three of the daily papers of the City, a charge was incurred in the year 1870 of $17,869 50. The *Record*, taking the place of the nineteen newspapers which, previous to its establishment, had secured the patronage of City advertising, has met the public requirements more efficiently than its numerous predecessors. The great cause which has led to the vacation of millions of assessments in this City was the failure of some one or other of the numerous designated papers to publish the notice which referred to a contemplated improvement, within the statutory time, and on account of this failure, besides the $5,000,000, which during the five years the City paid for its advertising, it has lost a very large sum by the failure of one or other of the newspapers to perform the duty for which they were paid, in the shape of the vacated assessments, of which the property-owners have been relieved, but which the tax-payers have had to bear. With a single organ representing the City, published daily, all interested in local improvements know where to apply if information is desired, and no pretense on their part that they were deceived by an obscure daily or weekly, of which few of the citizens ever heard, having failed to insert the notice required, will avail them hereafter. It is my decided opinion that in the interest of economy and good government the past system of advertising ought not to be restored, and that the *Record* should be maintained as the official organ of the Government, and that a statute should be passed to insure the publication of advertisements relative to the County in the same paper.

While the Municipal affairs generally of the City have, during the past year, shown many encouraging evidences of progress, this would have been greater but for the perverse assumption, on the part of the State Legislature, that its members are better judges of the wants of the City than its citizens themselves. Statutes which were asked for to facilitate the administration and augment the resources of the City were not passed, while laws in the interests of political intriguers, of departmental schemes, of so-called party necessities, and of wealthy private corporations, have engrossed the attention of the legislative deputies of the people. But for the firmness and rectitude with which the present Executive of the State exercised the veto power on several bills actually passed by the two Houses of the Legislature, and which he was known to be ready to apply to jobs only partially matured, the last session of the State Legislature would have been among the most disastrous of recent years to the interests of the City of New-York. The Legislature would have been turned into a claim manufactory against the City—into a corrupt and corrupting tribunal, where suitors, who had no chance of success before the courts, would have been able to secure legal sanction for the most shameless frauds upon the tax-payers and the most ruinous raids upon the local Treasury.

Gov. Dix has established a claim upon the gratitude of this City, and the fact that his clear-sighted judgment and untiring energy can still be appealed to in defense of our Municipal interests, should lend fresh stimulus to our vigilance in resisting the uncalled-for interference of the Legislature in affairs which fall strictly within the province of our City Government.

No development of the system of legislative meddling in local affairs has been more fatal to the maintenance of a high standard of character and efficiency in administration, than when it has assumed the form of constant and radical changes in the organic law of the City. The time was when no modification of that instrument would have been sanctioned, save after mature deliberation, by those whom it chiefly concerned, and upon the request of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York. But of late years charter legislation has been conducted according to the caprice or the short-sighted self-interest of the dominant party in the State, with but little reference to the actual wants of the City, and frequently in contempt of its most vital interests. Indeed, New-York City legislation has come to be regarded as the engrossing subject of each succeeding session at Albany; it has formed the most prolific cause of jobbery and the unfailing source of corruption. It is time that this state of things should cease. The true interests of the State at large, equally with those of the City, imperatively demand it. The sharp lesson which was administered last Fall to some of the most notorious jobbers in the late Senate and Assembly may serve as a warning to the present Legislature, that the people of the interior of the State have participated in the awakening of conscience, of which we have lately witnessed in this City such signal results. It may help to remind that majority of representatives from districts outside of the City, who really control the management of our affairs, that it is, even in a political sense, equally unsafe to assist in swindling the people of New-York, as it would be to betray the interests of their immediate constituents.

The past misgovernment of this City has been largely due to a delusion, fostered for the worst purposes by designing officials, that efficient and honest administration was to be secured rather by certain legislative forms than by the careful choice of good, upright, and intelligent instruments. The recent triumph of public justice over men who so long plundered the City with impunity, and whose escape from the legal consequence of their crimes had come to be a public scandal, will doubtless serve to lend emphasis to the fact that no system of law can secure the City against spoliation unless we supply honest and capable hands to administer it, and unless the judicious selection of public servants is accompanied by methods of strict accountability, and by a sustained habit of vigilance in the public mind itself.

With scarcely an exception, not one of the old departments has been yet looked into without revealing the neglect of public obligations, and the unconscientious disregard of public duties, and great demoralization in the whole public service, which characterized our Municipal administration during ring rule.

It is in vain to look to the changing and shifting of laws for relief. To secure reform, the people must look to the character of the men they elect to positions of trust and responsibility.

While the present City Charter is very far from being faultless, yet, under its provisions, we have already secured the most efficient administration which has been known for years. The revenues of the City are more carefully husbanded; its expenditures are more closely scanned; the streets are cleaner; the requisites of public health more strictly enforced; there is less waste and far more valuable results in the dispensing of public charity; crime is kept within narrower bounds, and our public school system is tending toward a degree of efficiency to which it has been for some time a stranger. I need scarcely add that such progress as has been achieved is due more to the elevated standard of official character which has been brought about by the co-operation of good citizens of all shades of political opinion, than to the nature of the special enactments under which an improved state of things has been organized. But it cannot be stated with too much emphasis that we shall run the risk of sacrificing the valuable results of the past, and shall certainly endanger the prospect of further improvement if the charter is again to become the sport of faction and the battle-ground of greedy schemers in the Legislature. To perpetuate in this way the bad precedent of the past is to give a sense of insecurity of tenure which prevents men of character and standing from accepting office in this City, which tends to distract the attention of heads of departments from their immediate duty of organizing and perfecting the mode of conducting the business intrusted to them.

Although the charter in some respects seems to expand the legislative functions of the Common Council, I do not discover that these have any actual existence save on paper.

The extensive powers which the law seems to confer on the representatives of the people are practically neutralized by the independent functions still exercised by the departments. The legislative body is swallowed up and largely controlled by the executive departments. Most of the important Municipal public enterprises are placed beyond your control, and are passed by the State Legislature without your concurrence. Your legislative powers ought to be coextensive with the wants and necessities of our people, and should control every item of public expenditure. I find now as unmistakably as I did a year ago that the executive departments have no proper connection with each other, are not interdependent, nor subject to the legislative branch of the Government. Their action is marked as little by harmonious co-operation as it is regulated by a proper sense of responsibility. There is no sufficient definition of their powers and duties. Each is independent, and each jealous of the other. Each has its own mission, and each executes it without control in its own way, freed from the power of the Executive head of the Government, and free from its legislative branch. It is necessary that you should take such steps as the law allows you to assert your supervisory power over the departments. I retain the opinion that you will find that many of the functions which they claim a right to exercise independently, involve usurpations of your legitimate authority—an authority, which placed as it should be in your hands, I hold it to be of great importance to present and future good government in this City.

The same fundamental error about the scope of local self-government which prompts constant interference by the State Legislature with your share in the direction of the affairs of the City, makes the Mayor dependent on the consent of the Governor for the power to remove the heads of departments. The charter throws upon the Mayor responsibility for the good government of the City. It is scarcely just to hold him accountable to the people of New-York for the character of his subordinates, when he cannot even remove a dishonest or faithless official without the approval of the Governor of the State. It is not sound in principle that the Governor should be called upon to discuss and act in local matters. What would be the condition of things if he were to be charged with such duties with respect to every other city of the State as well as in New-York? The political majority that elects the Governor of the State may have interests diametrically opposed to those of the citizens of New-York. It is both absurd and mischievous to constitute the representative of that majority, whatever be his character, the arbiter of a tenure of office of the head of a Municipal department of this City. I, therefore, would suggest and ask your co-operation to secure a change in the organic law, so that the Mayor be invested with the power to remove, for causes satisfactory to himself, the officers whom he has the power to nominate, and that each department have but one head, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

There were several measures proposed at the last Legislature necessary to supplement the charter and serve the public interest, which failed of enactment. These should again be urged upon the attention of the Legislature. Chief among them is the bill for the consolidation of the City and County Governments. I referred to the urgent necessity for this enactment in my first message, and but for unscrupulous opposition and trickery in the Legislature it would have become law at the last session. The artificial distinction, perpetuated by the administrative division of City and County is both mischievous, wasteful, and cumbrous in its bearing upon local business. In view of late judicial decisions, the probable detriment to tax-payers, resulting from intrusting the auditing power to boards or committees has become tolerably apparent. The affairs of both City and County should be conducted by one set of officers, and both ought to be represented by one legislative body. Simplicity and economy would be among the least of the results of such a change, for the distinction has been for years a fruitful source of confusion and corruption, and the cause of the miscarriage of many salutary projects of reform.

No part of the laws affecting the government of the City has been left in more thorough confusion than that relating to the laying of assessments for local improvements. During the last two sessions, the interposition of the Legislature was vainly invoked to correct the manifold abuses which have naturally attended a series of enactments, designed and sustained for the interest of speculators and jobbers in legislation. Among the earliest protests of a revived sentiment of reform were those directed against the loss to the Treasury and the consequent increase of burdens to the general tax-payer which resulted from the practice of vacating assessments, on grounds which the law holds to constitute technical irregularity, but which the common sense of the public calls frivolous and dishonest quibbling. These protests have been frequently repeated by the Controller and by myself, sometimes to your honorable body, and sometimes to the Legislature, but without result. Corrective legislation, devised to meet this evil, has encountered at Albany the opposition of a knot of lawyers, whose chief business is to ferret out flaws in laying assessments or awarding contracts for local improvements, and whose income is chiefly derived from the spoils gathered in these piratical raids upon the Treasury. Operations of this character have attained such magnitude that they now cost the City about $1,000,000 per annum, and thus involve an unjust and arbitrary addition of about three per cent. of the whole amount of the annual taxation.

There have been, undoubtedly, many cases in which assessments have been laid, in despite of remonstrances, for wooden and other worthless pavements, where the fraudulent character of the ordinances on which they were based, or the notorious jobbery which characterized the awarding of the contracts, justified all legal means of resistance to their imposition. But the majority of cases belong to an entirely different category. The practice of obtaining orders from the courts to vacate assessments is rapidly on the increase. It is evident that the whole system of making advances to property-owners, for the purpose of carrying out street improvements, needs revision and reform. Twenty-five years ago, as Mayor of the City, I vetoed the resolutions of the Common Council of that period, which formed the entering wedge of the subsequent gross abuses of the assessment system. These resolutions were passed over my veto, but I think it will be admitted that it was a very mild characterization of their probable effect when I stated that they would "lead to evils which it is not easy to foresee." The real nature of the proposed assessment bonds I then described as being "to create a debt against the Corporation, not merely to liquidate an existing liability—not merely even to become surety for the obligation of other parties—but to become the principal debtor in a case where no legal or moral liability against the City exists, and to do so in the most solemn form in which a debt can be contracted." It was not difficult to foresee that an expedient which was resorted to for the temporary relief of certain contractors would be established as a precedent in all subsequent transactions of a similar nature, and would eventually assume the character of a legally-established system. Nor was it less easy to infer that the more readiness the City displayed in lending its credit for the benefit of property-owners the less disposed would they become to consider the expense of the carrying out of local improvements as in any sense their proper business. The difference between the amount of obligations incurred by the City on behalf of property-owners and the money paid by them to liquidate such obligation has now become so great that the issue of new bonds of a similar character must shortly cease to be available.

On Dec. 31, 1873, the outstanding issue of bonds payable from assessments amounted to $21,927,372 30. At the same time the amount of assessments due, but not collected, was more than $9,000,000. These figures not only justify the preceding strictures, but show the urgent necessity of measures to enable the City to promptly meet the large item of its temporary debt as it falls due. As you are aware, three years is the term accorded for the payment of assessments before the property assessed can be sold by the City in default of payment. Interest on the amount of the assessment accrues during one year, after the expiration of sixty days of this period, at seven per cent., and during the remainder at twelve per cent. I would suggest that in order to reduce the enormous amount of unpaid assessments now outstanding, the Controller be authorized, in regard to all assessments levied prior to Jan. 1, 1872, to take prompt and efficient measures for their collection, leaving to him some discretion as to those that were imposed for worthless pavements. To correct the past abuse of the system of vacating assessments, and to indemnify the City for some of the loss thus unjustly incurred, a reassessment should be had by legislative act, in cases where assessments have been vacated on any other ground save that of fraud in the execution of the work for which the assessment was levied.

There seems a disposition on the part of those who do not wish to pay their assessments to urge that the cost of the work is too high, and therefore the assessments are unduly heavy. Whatever justification there may be for this view of the case, it is manifestly unjust to make all the citizens bear the whole of a partly unjust burden, from which they derive no benefit whatever, in place of letting it remain where it should rest, upon those who, in any event, reap the advantages of the improvement.

In the ordinary course of official business and otherwise, my attention is called to the apparently inexhaustible reserve of old claims existing against the city. The amount of these is as indefinite and as impossible of ascertainment as the origin of most of them is fraudulent. They are, as a rule, the product of a period of our City Government when public officials conspired with contractors, dealers, and favorites to defraud the Treasury; when loose administrative methods rendered it possible to concoct all manner of bogus claims; and when the perverted moral sense of the men in power interposed no obstacle to wholesale plunder. The present administration is almost daily called on to deal with such claims, in entire ignorance of their origin, and, in most cases, without being able to discover in the departments which are said to have contracted them, any trustworthy evidence of their validity. It would be impossible for any one, without actual examination, to obtain an idea of the irregularity with which departmental accounts were kept previous to 1872. Obligations to a very large amount were contracted without the slightest record of them appearing on the books of the department, and all that a subsequent administration has to go on, in such cases, are some casual records or certificates in the possession of the claimants themselves. The certificate of the officials of that day is rather an evidence that the claim should not be paid. It is impossible to do otherwise than conclude that by far the larger proportion of such claims are of a more or less fraudulent character. The obvious duty of the present administration is to collect such evidence as can be obtained, and resist their payment by all the means within its power. Failing to secure payment, the claimants resort to the courts. In the defense of these multifarious claims the City is represented by the Counsel to the Corporation.

It is a noticeable fact that the law which previous abuses had shown to be a necessity, to wit, that all claims should be tried before a jury, was repealed last Winter and the practice of referring cases is being again resorted to. I think the previous rule of law on this subject should be promptly re-enacted. Experience has shown that results of trials before a jury are far better than the less public hearing before a Referee.

The claims incurred in the year 1871 have already been provided for by legislative enactment, but no comprehensive plan for sifting and liquidating the claims of previous years has been passed, though it has been repeatedly applied for.

Stimulated by whatever cause, a steady stream of demands upon the Treasury has poured into the Finance Department during the past year. With these the Controller has had to struggle as he best could, in presence of the enormously increased volume of the business of his office, under the provisions of the new Charter, and of the incessant demands upon his attention to provide for very large liabilities of the City and County, maturing in a period of great financial depression.

To meet claims which ought to have been paid out of the current revenue of 1871, over $7,000,000 have already been drawn from the Treasury, and I am informed that nearly $1,000,000 more will be required before the legal obligations of that year are fully met. This seems to illustrate the fact alluded to in my inaugural message, that the so-called two per cent. tax levy of 1871, was a deliberately planned attempt to disarm public vigilance, under the false pretext of greatly reduced expenditure. Leaving out of sight the enormous addition of $24,000,000, which accrued to the City and County debt during the first eight and a half months of that year, the amount chargeable to the ordinary expenses of 1871 is found to be somewhat in excess of $36,000,000. While the taxpayers were being deluded into the belief that the expenses of the City and County Governments were kept within the limit of two per cent. on the assessed valuation for the year, the actual rate of current expenditure was three and one-half per cent., and in addition to this the debt was increasing at the rate of nearly three millions a month. Of course the burdens which were shifted from the shoulders of tax-payers in 1871 and previous years are being now felt. The reckless system of converting into permanent debt that which ought to have been met out of current revenues, will hamper the progress and deplete the revenues of the City for many years to come. No better index of the ruinous financial policy of a swindling Administration could be found than in the fact that while in 1869 the amount which it was required to raise by tax for the payment of interest on the City and County debt was $2,805,926 86, in 1871 it had risen to $6,147,232 51, and in 1874, when the results of past misgovernment are beginning to come to light, the amount required for interest is $9,120,513 86.

The burdens of the tax-payers will owe some of their increase to the additional expenses thrown on all the departments of the City Government by the annexation of part of Westchester County. It seems to me self-evident that, whether in an administrative or a political sense, the expediency of this step is very doubtful. I see danger to the future of municipal liberty in the prevailing tendency toward large and centralized schemes of local government. The principle of district representation is everywhere giving place to a less responsible, because less definite, method of connecting the representative with the wants of the particular section of the community of whom he ought to be the legislative instrument. It appears obvious that if town corporations of limited extent, and acting immediately under the eye of those whom their proceedings vitally concern, cannot provide economical and efficient government, it is far less likely to be provided under the overburdened and complicated administration of a great city. The people of Westchester appear to be of a different opinion. So far as the people of New-York are concerned, I am certain that they had no adequate means provided them of expressing their real opinion on this subject. It is within my personal knowledge that, in many districts, no ballots were provided for the vote against annexation, and I cannot, therefore, consider the question to have been fairly decided by this community. Our natural boundary is Manhattan Island. Within these limits we have scope enough to expend all the resources which we can command for many years to come. With the island, which has constituted so long the City and County of New-York, is associated all the traditions of our past history, and on and around it are all the conditions of our future greatness. Once entered on the main land, where are we to stop? Can any one foresee a time when the burden of New-York will not be in process of increase from the transfer to its bonded indebtedness of the loans incurred by outlying districts which we shall be expected to go on absorbing? Our first acquisition in this direction certainly does not present its affairs in a very encouraging condition. From such data as can be obtained it appears that the debts of the annexed towns, constituting the two new wards of the City, amount to $1,504,111 32, and their assessed valuation is $10,881,664. Their debt must be paid on maturity by the general body of tax-payers, and even under a stricter system of assessment than has been practiced there, it is tolerably certain that the receipts of taxation from the annexed district will not pay for the additional expense of its government. As to the local improvements, for which the requirements of the new wards will be practically unlimited, I would suggest that especial care be taken to see that their cost is borne by the people who will be directly benefited by them, and that they are not charged upon the city at large.

We can, fortunately, find a certain alleviation of our growing burdens in the steady increase of revenue derived from City property and from licenses, fines, and permits. No department of local affairs has felt the salutary influence of reform in a more marked degree than this.

The Board of Excise has collected from licenses from the 1st day of May to the 31st of December, 1873, the sum of $501,449 56. The amount received by the old Board for the whole year ending April 30, 1872, was $337,662 28, and for the year ending April 30, 1873, when the present board took office, $396,841 56, showing a much larger income in eight months under the present administration than in any one year under the old board.

The net revenue collected by the Department of Public Works from Croton water rents shows an increase over that of 1871 of $285,589 75, and from vault permits of $24,589 75, while the cost of collection of both these revenues was reduced from $124,108 43 in 1871, to $58,874 in 1873.

The amount collected by the Bureau of Permits in the Mayor's Office for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 was $111,577, at an expense of $85,118 03, or a net income of $26,460 97. The amount collected in 1873 from the same source was $55,779, at an expense of $8,559 44, or a net income of $47,219 56, showing that in one year (1873) the City derived a net revenue from this source greater by $20,000 than it did in the three years previous.

The receipts for licenses during the past year amounted to $62,519 50, against $54,519 50 in 1872, and $52,937 75 in 1871, or an increase of $9,581 75 over 1871 and $7,035 50 over 1872.

The receipts from docks and slip rents for 1871 was $402,119 03; for 1872, $423,545 23; and for 1873, $468,217 76, or an increase of $66,098 73 in 1873 over 1871.

From market rents and fees, there was received in 1871 the sum of $351,185 33, and in 1873 the sum of $343,342 37; showing a decrease of $7,824 37, which is due to the removal of the stands about Washington and other markets. The cost of collecting this revenue was $21,589 81 in 1871, and $11,850 in 1873, or a saving during the past year of $9,739 81.

Under the recently-appointed Police Justices the sum received from fines, and paid into the Treasury for the months of November and December, 1873, was $5,589, an average of about $35,000 per year. It is difficult to ascertain the exact amounts collected and paid over to the City authorities by the preceding Justices, but it is estimated that in no one year has it reached $4,000.

I would recommend that the City markets, which yield a fair return over and above the cost of their maintenance, should be put in proper repair, and that those which do not yield such return should be immediately sold. Washington Market ought to be reconstructed and rebuilt.

The Corporation owns a number of valuable ferry franchises which are practically unproductive. This source of revenue has already formed the subject of careful inquiry, with a view of rendering it profitable to the Treasury.

The County Court-house ought no longer to remain in its present condition; trustworthy estimates should be prepared of the cost of finishing it, and any appropriations made for that purpose should strictly conform thereto, so that the work may be immediately and finally executed.

On the 16th of May, 1873, I nominated to the Board of Aldermen, as required by law, the following Commissioners to complete the building, to wit: Messrs. Wyllis Blackstone, John P. Cumming, Thomas B. Tappan, and Smith E. Shaw. These nominations have been suffered to remain unacted on for more than seven months.

The arsenal in Elm street, which is now useless, ought to be put in order for State purposes.

It is doubtful whether the new City Prison, whose erection was provided for by the last Legislature, should be proceeded with at the present time. It seems to me that the present prison can, with slight alteration, be made equal to the wants of the City for several years to come. If the investigation which is now in progress should show that the required changes can be effected at reasonable cost, I would suggest that application be made to the Legislature to relieve the commission from the mandatory provision of the law, and to enable them to defer the erection of a new City Prison.

The Board of Aldermen, by unanimous vote, on the 16th of May, 1873, condemned the present City Prison as unfit and unhealthy. They addressed a memorial to the State Legislature, asking for the enactment of a law to build a new prison, and after this law was enacted, they, perhaps wisely, came to the conclusion that in view of the large expense it would entail, it was better to postpone the project, and the board, on the 17th of September, 1873, passed a resolution to prevent the carrying out of the law authorizing its construction.

The pavements of the streets in certain portions of the City are in a wretched condition, and it is, as a measure of comfort and economy, important that they should be put in repair as rapidly as possible, and on some plan and by some agency consistent with economy and efficiency.

Enormous amounts as rents of armories are still required to be paid. Leases having all the external appearance of legal regularity, and made for long periods, but involving most enormous rents, still exist.

I am of opinion that legal steps should be taken to test the validity of these leases and to set them aside, and that the expenditures for these rents should be greatly reduced.

I should recommend the repeal of laws under which any department is authorized to call for unlimited amounts of money. The laws that exist of this character are the relics of other days. If the necessity for money exists, it should be supplied upon the previous approval of the local Government of the City.

No undertaking of a private character or for a private interest should be aided in any way out of the public Treasury of the City. That part of the bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, relating to the so-called Industrial Exhibition, which compels the City to make the loan contemplated by the act, or any other loan, should be repealed. So also, as already intimated, should be the bill providing for the erection of a new City Prison. By the first of these statutes the City is virtually required to make a present of $2,500,000 to one or more adventurers, and by the latter an expenditure of at least $5,000,000 will be required, which can, I think, be very safely deferred to be provided for in the future. For the Brooklyn Bridge I have received an estimate of the amount required to complete the undertaking, which shows that $10,000,000 more than has been provided will be required to finish the bridge. The circumstances under which this undertaking originated, and the disclosures which have been from time to time made during its progress, have not been such as to secure for it the confidence of the public.

The City is already a stockholder in this enterprise to the amount of $1,500,000, and I do not think its prospects are sufficiently flattering to justify any further investment.

This is another illustration of the dishonesty which enters into public undertakings, by commencing, upon fraudulent estimates, to secure a commencement and partial progress, to carry with them the ruinous burdens which have been kept in the background, but which must be undertaken before any benefit can be secured from the investment first made.

The question as to the power of the Legislature to take from the pockets of the citizens of New-York $1,500,000 annually, to hand over to a railroad corporation, to be used for personal profit, as they have done by the aid which the City is compelled to give to the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies in sinking the track and abating a public nuisance, and the increased value of their property, ought, I think, to be tested. Issue should be joined by this City on every scheme which receives the sanction of the Legislature and has for its purpose the application of public moneys to secure private interest and the aggrandizement of private property. Submission to such impositions only increases their number.

Except as an opportunity it affords for an earnest protest against a scheme of Government substantially the same as devised and enacted by the charter of 1870 there is but little purpose in this communication, as the charter of 1873 leaves you powerless to act upon the greater part of the foregoing recommendations. Our new organic law declares, section 2, that in you is vested the legislative power of the Government. This is simple mockery. It is a continuation of a part of the delusion perpetrated by the designers of the charter of 1870. There are in the present charter 120 sections, and notwithstanding the sweeping declaration of the second section, the remaining 119 leave you substantially with only legislative powers over part of the operation of one of the eleven departments in which is vested the executive power of the Government. You have but little legislative powers over the concerns of the Government; they are intrusted by the charter to the Departments of Finance, Law, Police, Public Charities and Correction, Fire, Health, Public Parks, Docks, Taxes and Assessments or Buildings. Your legislative powers relate exclusively to some of the governmental agencies required by law to be executed by the Department of Public Works, such as the construction of sewers, the paving of new streets, the regulating and grading of streets still unopened, the fencing of vacant lots, and to some other matters of a minor character, such as the regulating of public cries, advertising noises, the ringing of bells along the streets, the use of fire-crackers and such like.

There has been appropriated for the purposes of City government, for the year upon which we have just entered, the sum of $25,740,746 59. This is exclusive of other millions for carrying on the public works, to be raised upon the bonds of the City, and not from the annual taxation. Over this immense expenditure you are permitted no legislative power or control, and have no interest except to the extent of $193,500, being the amount of the appropriation made for your salaries, and the salaries of your clerks, including $7,000 for City contingencies. The remainder of the appropriation, amounting to $25,547,246 59, has been set apart for the purposes of the various departments, upon the estimates submitted by them respectively, and for the payment of installments and interest upon the City bonds and the Fourth avenue improvement. These estimates were made up and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, anticipatory of the expenditures of the year, and when the sums so estimated were appropriated, the respective amounts were at the disposal of the several departments, subject to no control, so far as I can see, except that the accounts for the expenditure and pay-rolls of some of the departments must be audited by the Finance Department before being paid. How, when, and in what manner these expenditures are to be made, is to be determined exclusively by the heads of the departments. Each department is thus vested, in reference to such expenditures, with the legislative as well as the executive power. They have exclusive jurisdiction in such matters; you are not permitted to interfere. Our departments are, by this amended charter, vested with the powers and functions of separate commissions. They are subject to no legislative control with the exception of the Department of Public Works, to the extent to which I have explained; and they are all especially exempt from the control of the chief Executive, who can only interfere when there is such an abuse of power, or palpable mismanagement as will justify the Governor to approve of a removal. The power of government being vested in the hands of the heads of the departments they have virtually become the rulers of the City, the Council being compelled to occupy a very subordinate position, and so long as this condition of matters is allowed to continue, the influence will be to repel from the Council those of our citizens by whose presence we would be most honored.

The independent position occupied by each of the departments naturally leads to rivalries, which, with many other evils under which the people suffer in the administration of the Government, will continue so long as the legislative powers are vested in the executive departments, and so long as the departments are subject to no control. An efficient and economical Government under such a system is little short of an impossibility.

To the Common Council should be restored, not in name, but in reality, the legislative powers of the Government, while the departments of the executive should be made subordinate to legislative control. All executive boards should be abolished. There is no board in the City Government, with the exception of the Commissioners of Education, whose duties of an executive character could not be more efficiently performed by a single officer than they are at present. With boards we have a divided responsibility, and one of the principal necessities for continuing an extensive patronage far beyond the requirements of an efficient administration.

I am informed that schemes are now in progress by the gambling political coteries and their affiliations, to again foist upon this City the Metropolitan Police system, with themselves or next friends as Commissioners, and to influence the Legislature to so reorganize the Dock Department in the same interests as to make this great City, its social life, its commerce and its industry feeders for their greed, avarice and lust of power. And from the insane mutterings and harmless howls of their mendacious mouthpiece and other frauds, I think the information is reliable. It will require much care and watchfulness on your part to thwart their sinister purposes. I shall, on my part, deem it my duty to take all proper and necessary measures in connection with yourselves to counteract these schemes and expose their objects.

Allow me, in conclusion, to draw your attention to a matter of vital moment to all of us. Recent investigations upon the current of trade have shown that we are rapidly losing our relative importance, and to a considerable extent, our absolute supremacy, as to the export and import mart of this continent.

The management of the railways terminating in and about New-York have succeeded, by means of so-called fast freight lines, excessive, unjustly discriminating freight charges, watering of stocks and other devices, to increase the nominal value, so as to secure an extravagant return upon the actual value of capital invested in these railroads, in driving a considerable part of the trade of New-York from among us, and preventing the steady and continued ratio of progress of our commerce, as compared with our sister cities.

Had the members of our Legislature, instead of wasting the greater part of their time over private and local bills, devoted but a portion of their attention to the improvement of our canals, to their widening and deepening, so that they might be commensurate to the demands of modern commerce, and be truly competitors to the railroads, who are more than suspected of having been in collusion with our canal authorities, we would probably not now be in the humiliating position of looking, with fear, at the rapid strides which Montreal is making in taking from us the grain trade of our own North-west. The progress of that city in the export trade of grain has been, since 1856, upward of 263 per cent. New-York, during the same period, has increased but 57 per cent. When the Welland Canal shall be completed, an event expected to come to pass in 1875, ships of 1,000 tons burden will pass directly from the Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it will only be possible for New-York to make headway against this rivalry by an intelligent and legislative mastery and control of the transportation problem, and such an economy in the administration of Municipal and State Government, that the ratio of taxation will invite to, instead of as now repel, capital from our City and State.

Although you have but little power to change these currents, yet a knowledge of the anticipated evil may enable you to avert some of its consequences, and to the extent of some of that power I invoke your aid in improving our terminal facilities, and refusing to assist in the increase of railway monopoly, and ask you to give your moral countenance and support to any practicable scheme which will render the cost of transportation of our surplus products from our great West to New-York, and of our manufactures and those of Europe, for which we are the carriers to the vast area of our country, which, for its and our benefit, has been hitherto tributary to the wealth and greatness of our City.

I am apprehensive that unless urgent measures are taken to prevent this trade from slipping from us, and remodel our City Government on the plan proposed to concentrate its power in such a manner as to secure us from future misgovernment, and prevent mischievous intermeddling on the part of the Legislature with our affairs, that we shall once more suddenly realize that the past progress of our City will not be fairly indicative of our future history.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

WILD HORSES IN KANSAS.

A recent letter from Sargent, Kan., to the Topeka *Commonwealth* contains the following: "Large numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Arkansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. They are of all sizes and colors, and are the wildest of all wild animals. They usually roam in bands from six to twenty, and will run at sight of a man two miles away. A great many domesticated horses, as well as mules, which have strayed away from their owners, have taken up with the wild ones. After running with them for a while they become as wild as their untamed companions. Various methods have been adopted to catch them, but they have generally proved fruitless. A scrubby colt or a broken-down mule are, as a general thing, the only reward for all the time and labor. Settlers on the frontier would hail their speedy extinction as a blessing, for when domestic animals get with them their recovery is simply out of the question. Ever since the first emigrant turned his footsteps toward the Pacific, this country has been infested with a thoroughly-organized gang of highwaymen and horse-thieves, and few have reached their destination without losing stock. They hover around the emigrant trains like vultures over a carcass, waiting for a favorable opportunity to pounce upon their unsuspecting prey. I know of one outfit, the 'Chicago Mining Company,' that left this place in the Spring for Silver City, that had nearly all their stock, some seventy-five head, stolen before they got half way to their destination. The expedition had to be abandoned, and most of the parties returned, sadder but wiser men. Seldom or never is a horse-thief arrested; and if by some hocus pocus one is gobbled, it is simply impossible to convict him, as he always has a host of 'friends' ready and anxious to prove his innocence. But their day has come. The country is being settled by a class of people that will protect themselves against these outlaws, and compel them to seek other climes to carry on their nefarious work."

THE YALE ALUMNI IN CHICAGO.

The seventh annual reunion of the Chicago Yale Association was held at a hotel in that city on the evening of the 16th inst. The President of the association, H. T. Steele, Class of '46, delivered the welcoming address. His mention of Ex-President Woolsey was received with rapturous applause. The regular toasts followed. Hon. Henry Booth, '40, responded to "Alma Mater." S. L. Boyce, '73, answered to "The Yale of To-day." The sentence that formed the key-note of his speech—"Every prize offered at Springfield last year was taken to New-Haven"—called forth the short, sharp Yale cheer, "Hra! Hra!! Hra!!!" "The College Chapel" found a champion in H. V. Freeman, '69. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. John Patterson, '66, on "Elihu Yale." A sentiment sent by President Porter was then read: "Yale College, may she ever combine the stability of the East with the progressiveness of the West." In reply, the association resolved: "The sentiment proposed by President Porter embraces the two characteristics of Yale—stability and progress—we value most, and we can conceive no surer assurance that these features will be maintained than the fact that President Porter is the President of Yale." B. D. Magruder, '56, sketched, in glowing colors, "The Yale of the Future;" and L. L. Palmer, '66, spoke in behalf of the Yale navy, and was unanimously appointed collector for the benefit thereof. The formal exercises closed with the election of the following officers: Rev. Dr. Burroughs, '42, President; Ebenezer Buckingham, '50, First Vice President; C. A. Dupee, '54, Second Vice President; Dr. J. N. Hyde, '61, Secretary and Treasurer; H. S. Brown, '61, G. S. Norton, '65, H. C. Bannard, '69, A. B. Mason, '71, and S. L. Boyce, '73, Executive Committee.

A BOY'S BRAVE ACT.

The Watertown (Wis.) *Republican* says that, as a freight train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was within two miles of Watertown, going west, on the 14th inst., and had just entered upon a long stretch of down grade which extended into the city, the coupling gave way, and twelve cars were left behind without a brakeman. The cut-off portion of the train soon began to proceed with fearful rapidity, and the engineer put on steam to get out of the way. As the wild cars came up to the station, a little boy named Willie Hill, seeing the danger, caught the step of one of the cars as they were passing, and succeeded in holding on, got upon the top of the cars and applied several brakes, and stopped the train before any damage was done. Superintendent H. C. Atkins sent the brave little fellow $45, (a brakeman's pay for a month,) and thanked him in the name of the company for his act.

A SOUTHERN WILL CASE.

Newspapers in Columbus, Ga., announce that the Owen Thomas estate, which has been in litigation for the past five or six years, has been settled. Owen Thomas died a year or two after the war. The only will found was one leaving all his property, which was then considerable, to some favorite negroes, with the exception of some minor legacies. The heirs-at-law took possession, and have been fighting the case ever since. The lawyers on the part of the negroes are reported to have taken the case for half they might recover. The contest has been fought three times before the Superior, and twice in the Supreme Court, and every time, save one, decided in favor of the will. The estate after the war was regarded as worth $50,000. Since, it has sustained a heavy loss by the failure of a Charleston commission house and the depreciation of lands. It is understood that there will be some $20,000, after paying the executor and his attorneys, to be divided between the negroes and their counsel.

THE ARAPILES AND THE JUNIATA.

The Spanish war steamer Arapiles, now lying off the Battery, will probably sail at 9:30 this morning for Cuban waters. Her decks were lively yesterday with parties of the friends of the officers and crew, paying their farewell visits, and her steam-launch was busy conveying the last stores of fresh meat and vegetables. She still suffers from her last accident, and is making three inches of water an hour. The Juniata will probably sail to-morrow, convoying the monitor Dictator to Key West. She has had new tubes fitted to her boilers, and was put in thorough order on the dry-dock in the navy-yard. Lieut. Commander Wheeler has relieved Lieut. De Long as Executive Officer. The services of the latter officer in organizing the hurriedly-gathered crew which went to Santiago de Cuba will be remembered. He is to join the Brooklyn, on the European station. Capt. Braine expects to be gone about five months, and that the ship will then go out of commission. There is some doubt in naval circles as to whether the proposed grand drill at Key West will ever come off.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union.. 75½	200 Bost., H. & Erie.. 2¾
600 do.......... 75⅝	200 Del.,Lack.&W.b3.100
1000 do.......... 75¼	200 Hannibal & St. Jo. 31½
200 do.......... 75½	600 Union Pacific........ 33½
2100 do.......... 75	400 do.......... 33⅜
1500 do.......... 74⅞	1800 do.......... 33⅝
200 do.......... 75	3100 do.......... 33⅜
800 do.......... 75⅛	600 do.......s3. 33⅜
700 do.......... 75¼	1100 do.......c. 33⅜
100 do.......c. 75¼	900 do.......s3. 33⅜
1700 do.......... 75⅜	600 do.......... 33⅝
800 do.......... 75½	400 do.......c. 33⅝
400 do.......s3. 75½	200 do.......... 33¾
200 do.......... 75⅝	500 North-western.... 59¾
100 Panama.......115	500 do.......... 60
200 Rock Island....103⅞	900 do.......... 60⅛
100 do.......s3.103⅞	200 North-west.Pf.b30 72⅛
300 do.......104	100 St. Paul Pref..... 71½
1300 Pacific Mail..... 40	100 do.......... 71⅞
600 do.......... 40⅛	100 do.......... 72
200 do.......... 40¼	200 St. Paul.......... 47½
300 do.......... 40⅜	200 do.......... 47¼
1900 do.......... 40½	500 do.......... 47
500 do.......... 40⅝	100 do.......... 46¾
85 do.......... 40¾	300 do.......... 47
200 do.......... 40⅞	200 do.......... 47¼
600 do.......b3. 40⅝	100 do.......... 47⅛
100 do.......b10. 40⅝	200 do.......... 47¼
1000 Lake Shore...... 79⅜	300 do.......... 47½
200 do.......... 79⅜	300 do.......... 47⅝
400 do.......c. 79¼	400 do.......b3. 47¾
1000 do.......... 79⅝	700 Toledo & Wab.... 52½
600 do.......... 79½	500 do.......... 52¾
500 do.......... 79⅜	400 do.......... 52⅝
900 do.......... 79¼	400 do.......... 52¾
400 do.......... 79⅛	600 do.......... 52⅞
2800 do.......... 79⅜	300 do.......... 53
4800 do.......... 79⅝	600 do.......... 52⅞
1300 do.......s3. 79⅜	100 do.......... 52¾
4650 do.......... 79⅜	900 do.......... 52⅞
100 do.......b3. 79⅝	500 Ohio & Miss..... 33⅜
1200 do.......... 79⅜	400 do.......... 33½
600 do.......... 79½	50 do.......... 33½
600 do.......... 79⅝	200 do.......... 33⅝
900 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......b3. 33¾
100 do.......b10. 79⅞	100 C., C. & I. C..... 30½
1000 do.......c. 79⅞	100 do.......... 30⅝
2800 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	200 do.......c. 30¾
400 do.......... 102⅛	100 do.......... 30⅞
200 do.......... 102¼	100 do.......... 31
300 do.......... 102⅜	100 do.......... 30⅞
600 do.......... 102¼	300 do.......... 30¾
300 do.......... 102⅝	200 do.......... 30⅞
100 do.......... 102¾	700 do.......... 31
100 do.......s3.102⅞	100 St. Louis & Kan.C. 31½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s,'81, C..118	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....b. c.116
1,000 do.....b. c.117½	7,000 do.......12.115¾
2,000 do.......12.117⅝	1,000 do.......... 115¾
2,000 U. S.5-20C.'62.113⅞	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b. c.117
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.c.115½	1,000 do.......12.117⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C. B...b. c.112	14,000 do.......... 117
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....12..c.115¾	500 do.......small.116¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.116⅛	2,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.114½
	1,500 U.S.5s,10-40C.113¼
	10,000 do.......12.113¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 79¾	400 W. U. Tel....b. c. 75⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s....b. c. 93¼	100 do.......... 75½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 94	100 do.......s3. 75⅝
10,000 Alb. & S. 1st..100	300 do.......... 75½
1,000 L. S. C. R. bds. 86½	600 do.......... 75⅜
5,000 Pac. 7s, G'd by	300 do.......... 75¼
State of Mo.... 98	500 do.......... 75⅛
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 96¼	1000 do.......... 75
2,000 do.......... 96⅛	800 do.......... 74⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 84½	300 do.......... 74¾
11,000 do.......... 84⅝	600 do.......... 74⅝
8,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 80¼	1800 do.......... 74½
10,000 do.......... 80	500 do.......c. 74½
5,000 N. Miss. 1st.... 80	600 do.......... 74⅜
7,000 do.......... 80¼	500 do.......... 74¼
500 C., P. & A., O.. 96½	400 do.......... 74⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.100	1600 do.......... 74
21,000 C. & N. W. C'd	600 do.......... 73⅞
Coup. G'd bds. 85½	800 do.......... 73¾
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 76	800 do.......... 74
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st,	500 do.......... 74⅛
St. L. Div.... 89½	1100 do.......... 74¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 89½	300 do.......... 74⅜
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.105⅝	700 do.......... 74½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 80	200 C. & N. W..b. c.b3. 60¼
5,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. 86½	100 do.......... 60¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	400 do.......... 60⅜
La C. Div.... 91½	200 do.......... 60⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P.,	100 do.......... 60
I. & M. Div.... 82	100 do.......... 60¼
3,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 85	200 do.......... 60⅜
6,000 Chic. & M. 1st. 92½	300 do.......b3. 60½
5,000 W. & St. P. 1st. 80	20 Mich. Cen...... 85¼
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 60½	2000 L.S.& M.So..b. c. 79⅝
3,000 L. & K.Con.'98. 88	3700 do.......... 80
2,000 Long Dock bs. 93	500 do.......c. 79⅞
50 Am. Ex. Bank....109	400 do.......... 79¾
10 Metropolitan B'k.125	100 do.......... 79⅝
25 Market Bank....120	1400 do.......... 79½
10 Park Bank.....135	800 do.......... 79⅜
20 Fourth Nat. B'k.107¼	600 do.......... 79¼
120 D. & Hud. Canal.119½	200 do.......... 79⅜
200 Sp. Mount. Coal.. 48	200 do.......... 79¼
200 Mar. L. & M. C.... 11	300 do.......... 79⅛
100 do.......... 10¾	1100 do.......... 79
200 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 40⅞	500 do.......s3. 78⅞
200 do.......b3. 41	100 do.......... 78¾
200 do.......... 40⅞	500 do.......... 78⅞
100 do.......... 40¾	300 do.......... 79
400 do.......... 40⅝	100 do.......b3. 79
100 do.......b3. 40⅞	300 do.......... 79
600 do.......... 40⅝	200 do.......... 79⅛
100 do.......... 40¾	700 do.......... 79
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 48½	300 do.......s3. 78⅞
200 do.......... 48¾	400 do.......... 78¾
100 Harlem.......124½	300 do.......... 78½
100 do.......b. c.124	500 do.......... 78⅝
150 Panama.....b. c.115	700 do.......... 78⅝
1500 Un. Pacific.b. c. 33⅞	1200 do.......... 78⅞
200 do.......... 33¾	400 do.......... 78⅞
300 do.......... 33⅝	800 do.......... 78⅝
6400 do.......... 33⅜	400 do.......... 78¼
700 do.......c. 33⅜	15 H. & St. Jo....... 31
2800 do.......... 33⅜	200 do.......b. c. 31½
38 Mor. & Es....... 91	18 P., Ft. W.& C.G.b.c. 92
100 N.Y.C.& H..b..c.102½	300 Del., L & W.......100
700 do.......b3.102⅜	200 do.......b3.100
300 do.......s3.102¼	200 do.......b3.100
100 do.......... 102⅛	300 do.......c. 99⅞
1200 do.......... 102	400 Tol. & Wab....b.c. 53
200 do.......... 101⅞	700 do.......... 53⅛
100 do.......... 101¾	100 do.......... 53
300 do.......... 101⅞	500 do.......... 53
300 do.......... 102	400 do.......... 52⅞
1100 do.......... 102⅛	300 do.......... 52¾
800 Chic. & R. I...b. c.104¼	300 do.......... 52⅝
400 do.......... 104	500 do.......... 52¾
100 do.......... 103⅞	400 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 32
50 do.......... 103¾	200 Miss., K. & T.b.c. 15
200 do.......s3.103¾	100 H. & St.J. Pf..b. c.39½
100 do.......... 104	100 Ohio & Miss.n.z.c. 33¾
200 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 47½	100 do.......b. c.s3. 33⅝
500 do.......... 47¼	200 do.......... 33⅝
700 do.......... 47⅜	100 do.......... 33½
100 do.......s3. 47	10 Ohio & Miss.Pf. 65
100 do.......... 47¼	100 C.,C.&I.C..b. c..s3. 30⅞
110 do.......b3. 47⅜	300 do.......... 30⅝
300 M. & St. P.Pf.b.c. 72	300 do.......b3. 30¾
100 do.......... 71½	1100 do.......... 31
400 do.......... 71¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1400 Western Union.. 74⅝	5 Fort Wayne....... 91¼
600 do.......... 74⅞	300 Union Pacific..... 33¾
900 do.......... 74⅞	100 do.......b3. 33⅞
100 do.......... 75	100 do.......s3 33¾
200 do.......... 74⅞	2400 do.......... 33⅝
400 do.......... 74¾	2600 do.......... 33¾
100 do.......s3. 74⅞	100 do.......b3. 33⅞
100 do.......... 75	1000 do.......b3. 34
200 do.......... 75	300 do.......... 33⅞
300 do.......... 74⅞	800 do.......... 33⅞
800 do.......c. 74¾	400 do.......b30. 34
100 do.......b3. 75⅛	200 do.......b3. 33⅞
200 do.......... 75⅛	200 do.......... 33⅞
300 do.......... 75¼	100 do.......c. 33¾
200 do.......... 75	200 do.......... 33¾
300 do.......... 75⅛	900 do.......... 33⅞
200 do.......... 75	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31
800 do.......... 74⅞	100 do.......... 31⅛
500 do.......c. 74¾	100 do.......... 31¼
200 do.......... 74¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 40½
300 do.......... 74⅝	100 North-western .. 60⅝
500 do.......... 74½	500 do.......s3. 60½
900 do.......... 74⅝	400 do.......... 60½
200 do.......... 74¾	500 do.......... 60⅜
100 Pacific Mail..b10. 41⅛	200 do.......b3. 60⅜
200 do.......... 41	100 do.......b3. 60½
400 do.......b3. 41	100 do.......c. 60⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼	500 do.......... 60¾
200 do.......... 102⅜	200 do.......b3. 61
400 do.......... 102¼	400 do.......... 60⅞
200 do.......... 102⅛	100 do.......... 60¾
200 do.......... 102¼	400 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......... 102	600 Ohio & Miss....... 33⅞
1800 Lake Shore...... 78⅞	300 do.......... 33¾
700 do.......b3. 79	700 do.......... 33⅝
1400 do.......... 79	200 do.......... 33¾
500 do.......... 78⅞	200 Toledo & Wabash. 53
300 do.......... 79⅛	200 do.......... 53⅛
500 do.......... 79¼	600 do.......... 53¼
200 do.......... 79⅜	300 do.......... 53⅜
300 do.......... 79¼	100 do.......... 53½
200 do.......s3. 79⅛	100 do.......... 53⅜
500 do.......c. 79	100 do.......... 53⅝
600 do.......... 79⅛	800 do.......c. 53⅝
900 do.......... 79⅛	200 do.......... 53½
300 do.......s3. 79	800 do.......... 53¼
300 do.......... 79⅜	400 do.......... 53⅜
1200 do.......... 79¼	400 do.......... 53⅝
200 do.......... 79⅛	300 Del., Lack. & W...100
500 do.......c. 79¼	500 St. Paul....... 47½
200 do.......s3. 79	200 do.......... 47⅝
200 do.......b30 79¼	1000 do.......... 47¾
100 do.......s3. 79⅛	200 do.......c. 47¾
700 do.......... 79⅜	300 do.......... 47½
500 do.......b3. 79½	300 do.......s3. 47½
300 do.......... 79½	200 do.......... 47⅝
300 do.......... 79⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 30⅞
800 do.......... 79¼	300 do.......... 30¾
1200 do.......... 79⅛	600 do.......... 30⅝
500 do.......s3. 79	400 do.......b3. 30⅝
200 do.......... 79	200 do.......... 30¾
800 do.......... 78⅞	500 do.......... 30⅞
300 do.......b3. 78⅞	100 do.......c. 30⅝
300 do.......b5. 79	400 do.......... 30⅝
500 do.......... 79	100 do.......c. 30⅝
300 do.......... 79⅛	100 do.......... 30⅞
400 do.......... 79¼	300 Rock Island......104⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, r., '81.116⅞	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, sml.....116¼
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.113¾	
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.116⅝	3,000 5-20 C., '67.....117
1,000 U. S. 5-20 r., '67, n., sm..115¼	2,000 do.......... 117⅛
	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C..113⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20, r., '67.......116½	5,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......b.c.112⅝
9,500 U. S. 5s, r., '81.111½	6,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......b3.112¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b.c.117	

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

$3,000 U. Pac. R. 1st M. 85	10 C. & Pitts. G...b.c. 88
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 79¾	300 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 60⅝
1,000 do.......... 79⅞	600 do.......... 60½
2,000 do.......... 80	100 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 71½
2,000 Western Pac. B. 87½	100 do.......s10. 71¾
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 29¼	500 C. & R. I.......b.c.104¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Con.	100 do.......... 104⅜
Coup. G. B.... 85	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 47⅞
37 Met. Bank.........125	100 do.......b3. 47⅞
200 Md. C. Co....b. c. 21½	200 do.......... 47¾
600 Spring M. C....b. c. 50	500 Mil. &St.P. Pf.b.c. 72
100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 74¾	100 do.......b3. 72¼
400 do.......... 74⅞	100 do.......s3. 72⅛
200 do.......c. 74⅞	200 T., W. & Wn..b.c. 53½
1400 do.......... 75	400 do.......... 53⅝
300 do.......... 74⅞	200 do.......... 53¾
800 do.......b3. 75	400 Del., L. & Wn.....100
800 do.......... 75⅛	100 do.......b. c.100⅛
200 do.......... 75	200 do.......... 100⅜
200 do.......b3. 75¼	100 do.......... 100¼
100 do.......... 75¼	100 B., H. &E. b. c.b3. 3
700 do.......... 75⅜	200 St. L. & I. M...b3. 55
300 do.......b3. 75½	10 N. Y., N. H. & H..129¾
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 48⅞	100 do.......... 129½
500 do.......... 48¾	13 N. J. Southern.b.c. 7½
100 Quicksilver M.b.c. 28	200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 31¼
100 Quick. Pf. b. c.s3. 34	100 do.......... 31½
5 American Ex.... 61	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 33¾
300 Harlem.........124	100 do.......... 33⅞
300 do..b. c. s3.124	100 do.......... 33⅞
500 L.S. &M.So.b.c.s3. 79¼	100 C.,C.&I.C. b. c. b3. 31
300 do.......... 79¼	200 do.......... 31
300 do.......... 79⅜	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 32¼
400 do.......... 79¼	200 Mo., K. & T..b. c. 13

600 L. S. & M. So..... 79½	300 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 13½
100 do.......b3. 79⅜	200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 41⅜
300 do.......... 79⅜	200 do.......... 41½
400 do.......... 79½	500 do.......... 41⅝
500 do.......... 79¼	500 do.......... 41¾
1500 Un. Pac.....b. c. 34	700 do.......... 41½
600 do.......b3. 34	500 N. Y. C. &H.R.b.c.102
200 do.......b3. 34⅛	950 do.......... 102¼
200 do.......b30. 34⅛	100 do.......b3.102⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 West. U. Bds..... 96	200 Lake Shore...... 79⅜
300 West. Union....c. 75¼	300 do.......... 79½
400 do.......c. 75⅝	500 do.......... 79⅝
200 do.......s3. 75½	1200 do.......... 79¾
600 do.......... 75⅛	1000 do.......... 79⅝
200 do.......... 75	200 do.......s3. 79⅝
400 do.......... 75⅛	500 do.......... 79¾
500 do.......... 75¼	300 do.......... 79⅞
300 do.......... 75⅜	2300 do.......... 80
300 do.......b3. 75½	500 do.......b3. 80
100 do.......... 75⅝	100 do.......b30. 80¼
600 do.......... 75¾	500 do.......s3. 79⅞
600 do.......... 75⅝	500 do.......... 79⅞
2800 do.......... 75¾	500 do.......... 80
3900 do.......... 75⅞	500 do.......... 80⅛
900 do.......b3. 76	2200 do.......... 80¼
1000 do.......... 76	1100 do.......... 80⅜
500 Spring Mt. Coal.. 50	200 do.......b3. 80⅜
200 Pac. Mail........ 41⅛	700 do.......... 80¼
600 do.......b10. 41½	1300 do.......s3. 80⅛
700 do.......... 41⅜	200 do.......... 80¼
100 do.......... 41½	200 do.......b3. 80¼
200 do.......... 41⅝	1300 do.......... 80⅛
500 do.......... 41¾	800 do.......... 80
200 do.......... 41⅞	100 Panama........115½
100 do.......... 41¾	200 Rock Island.....104½
1100 do.......... 42	100 do.......b3.104⅜
600 do.......b3. 42	250 Union Pacific.... 34
400 do.......... 42⅛	500 do.......... 34⅛
500 do.......... 42¼	500 do.......... 34¼
500 do.......... 42⅛	100 do.......s3 34⅛
200 do.......b3. 42¼	500 do.......... 34¼
900 do.......... 42½	1600 do.......... 34¼
700 do.......... 42	200 do.......... 34⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....102⅜	900 do.......... 34½
600 do.......... 102½	300 do.......b60. 34½
200 do.......... 102⅝	600 do.......... 34⅝
1900 do.......... 102¾	15 do.......... 34⅞
200 do.......s3.102¾	1100 do.......b3. 34½
200 do.......... 102⅞	4200 do.......... 34½
1500 do.......... 102¾	1700 do.......s3. 34½
200 Erie Railway..... 48¾	200 do.......... 34⅝
100 N. West.....b10. 60½	500 do.......b3. 34⅝
300 do.......... 60⅝	2500 do.......... 34½
200 do.......... 60½	1300 do.......... 34⅝
200 do.......... 60¾	200 do.......... 34¾
100 do.......... 60⅞	500 do.......b3. 34¾
100 N. West. Pref..... 71¾	300 Tol. & Wab......c. 53⅝
100 do.......... 71⅞	200 do.......... 53⅝
200 Ohio & Miss...... 33⅞	200 do.......... 53¾
1100 do.......b3. 34	200 do.......... 53⅞
1500 do.......... 34	200 do.......... 54
200 Del. L. & W.......100⅜	300 do.......... 54⅛
200 do.......b60.100⅞	100 do.......s3. 54⅛
200 do.......b3.100⅞	200 do.......... 54
14 do.......b3.100¾	200 do.......... 53⅞
200 do.......... 101	1600 do.......... 54
200 do.......... 100⅞	300 do.......b3. 54
400 Harlem..........125	200 C., C. & I. C..... 31⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 31¾	200 do.......... 31
200 St. Paul......b3. 47¾	400 do.......... 31¼
1200 do.......b3. 48	200 do.......b3. 31¼
500 do.......... 48⅛	100 do.......s3. 31⅛
200 do.......... 48	100 do.......... 31¼
100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 13½	100 do.......b10. 31⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of December, just rendered, enable us to present a complete summary, in official form, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements for the Calendar Year 1873, to and from the port of New-York, as compared with the previous Calendar Year 1872.

The Import entries at New-York for December, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	December, 1873.	December, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct...	$7,890,902	$11,929,042
Dutiable goods, bonded..	5,511,234	8,008,676
Free goods	6,812,534	6,987,490
Total	$20,214,570	$26,925,208

There was also entered during the month the large sum of $1,467,790 *in Foreign Gold*. For the twelve months of the Calendar Year, the entries of Foreign Gold and Silver at this port amounted to $18,605,611, comparing with $5,594,208 the previous year.

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $8,364,148, or $2,852,894 more than went into Bond, so that the total value of goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $23,067,464, upon which the Customs paid are $6,298,958, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 27⅜ ₱ cent. The total value of goods marketed in December, 1872, was $25,062,733, and the average Tariff thereon was 26½ ₱ cent., or $6,603,158.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the Calendar Years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1872. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total entries	$379,960,225	$423,512,478
Total marketed..	*$377,632,138	*$405,472,343
Customs thereon	115,516,935	138,215,602
Average tariff	30 ₱ cent.	34⅛ ₱ cent.

* Free Goods in 1873, $86,924,877; in 1872, $84,429,020, exclusive of $18,000,000 Tea and Coffee, made free July 1, 1872, and withdrawn from Bond from the previous Importation made under the old duties.

The *Journal of Commerce*, which keeps a strict record of the Dry-goods Importation, classifies the general Imports of 1873 as follows, as compared with 1872:

	1872.	1873.
Dry-goods	$136,831,612	$114,160,465
General merchandise	289,680,866	265,799,760
Specie	5,594,208	18,605,611
Total imports	$432,106,686	$398,565,836

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in the twelve months were as follows:

January	$10,763,626	July	$10,608,929
February	12,893,638	August	13,023,085
March	12,101,275	September	10,959,722
April	9,826,491	October	7,656,385
May	8,862,528	November	5,588,339
June	7,533,958	December	6,298,958
Total New-York duties collected			$115,516,935
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			4,113,268
Total deposited at New-York			$119,630,203

The export clearances from New-York for the month of December were as follows:

	December, '73.	December, '72.
Domestic produce	$24,208,221	$20,563,351
Foreign re-exports	1,042,529	904,969
Gold and silver	2,447,271	3,983,526
Total Dec. clearances	$27,698,021	$25,451,846

The exports of all descriptions from New-York for the Calendar Year compare as follows with the corresponding months in 1872:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1872. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic produce	$288,707,357	$225,475,687
Foreign re-exports	11,538,048	11,383,610
Gold and silver	48,659,661	71,959,042
Total for Year	$348,905,066	$308,818,339

The Foreign Trade (excluding Specie) at New-York for the first six months of the new Fiscal Year compares as follows with the corresponding six months of the late Fiscal Year:

From July 1.	1873-4.	1872-3.
Goods entered	$161,703,939	$188,259,720
Goods marketed	$167,406,790	$218,712,996
Customs received	53,536,419	64,393,093
Produce exported	$155,304,174	$125,060,379
Foreign re-exports	5,353,350	5,367,375
Total exports	$160,657,524	$130,427,754
Specie export	$20,840,377	$34,844,143
Specie import	15,813,906	4,816,630
Net out-go	$5,026,471	$30,027,513

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday (compared with the previous week) on the most important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

Banks.	Jan. 10. Deposits.	Jan. 10. Greenbacks.	Jan. 17. Deposits.	Jan. 17. Greenbacks.
N. York	$11,506,800	$1,859,700	$12,806,900	$1,609,000
Manhat'n	6,154,200	1,388,100	5,209,600	1,131,600
Mercht's'	8,900,100	2,792,800	10,226,000	4,149,500
Mechn'cs'	4,069,300	1,366,500	4,501,200	1,592,200
Union	4,019,400	652,800	4,398,000	677,100
America	7,374,300	1,459,300	7,941,700	1,585,600
Phœnix	3,601,200	493,700	3,865,600	489,100
City	5,359,400	1,281,000	5,144,800	955,000
T'desm'ns	1,756,300	475,600	1,667,200	412,900
Fulton	1,282,500	490,600	1,410,200	481,600
Chemical	7,111,300	1,764,500	8,564,700	2,791,800
Mer. Ex.	2,508,100	643,600	2,574,300	793,100
Gallatin	3,170,800	595,700	3,011,500	445,500
Butchers'	1,795,000	508,700	1,753,200	501,100
Mec.&T's	1,435,500	395,400	1,557,400	428,200
Greenw'h	1,068,300	98,800	1,341,100	156,000
Leath M's	2,923,500	473,000	3,044,300	545,400
7th Ward	895,800	261,600	880,600	206,200
State	3,510,200	836,100	3,863,900	958,800
Am. Ex.	7,994,800	1,877,500	7,886,400	1,423,300
Com'erce	8,906,700	2,906,600	8,597,300	2,912,700
Broadway	3,794,000	818,000	3,900,600	801,700
Mercant'e	2,714,900	705,800	2,957,800	768,100
Pacific	1,742,400	514,400	1,862,500	471,000
Republic	3,444,300	418,300	3,673,400	351,600
Chatham	2,649,900	536,700	2,816,600	722,900
People's	1,212,200	175,300	1,246,300	189,200
N. Amer.	1,959,600	354,000	1,811,600	304,000
Hanover	2,979,300	738,400	3,090,700	750,200
Irving	2,756,000	591,000	2,696,000	600,000
Metrop'n	7,715,000	1,583,000	8,509,000	1,693,000
Citizens'	1,296,900	397,000	1,449,500	362,000
Nassau	2,157,600	396,100	2,205,500	292,000
Market	1,766,800	401,600	1,976,200	589,000
St. Nich's	1,048,600	438,100	1,123,900	435,700
Shoe & L.	2,484,700	838,300	2,505,800	760,000
Corn Ex.	1,257,700	441,000	1,409,400	506,000
Contin'al	1,334,500	269,000	1,312,100	249,000
Oriental	1,121,400	260,300	1,194,800	223,100
Marine	1,845,800	325,000	1,809,500	374,000
Imp'rtrs'	13,894,100	2,692,900	14,282,700	3,417,800
Park	15,178,900	3,726,700	16,788,200	4,440,200
Mech.As.	973,300	282,400	1,001,900	262,900
Grocers'	515,200	154,500	555,500	154,800
N. River	872,400	192,000	889,700	200,800
E. River	595,500	198,500	627,500	207,800
Mfs'&Ms.	785,600	178,200	912,100	249,500
4th Nat'l	14,680,600	3,308,700	15,069,300	3,609,700
Cen. Nat.	3,503,000	1,103,000	3,581,000	1,233,000
2d Nat'l	1,279,000	445,000	1,341,000	494,000
9th Nat'l	6,347,700	1,466,900	6,722,700	1,553,500
1st Nat'l	4,941,800	749,300	5,229,800	1,031,600
3d Nat'l	4,924,500	968,700	5,140,100	1,135,600
N.Y.N.Ex.	881,400	265,500	934,200	326,000
10th Nat.	1,271,100	520,100	1,225,400	457,000
Bow'yNat.	876,000	292,000	977,000	322,000
N.Y.City	929,000	310,000	939,000	261,000
Ger. Am.	4,813,400	893,600	5,229,700	892,900
DryG.Bk.	1,778,400	354,500	1,907,900	439,200
Total	$219,668,000	$50,936,600	$231,241,100	$55,418,500

The following is the aggregate quarterly condition of the National Banks of the City of New-York of Dec. 26, as compared with the previous return:

	Sept. 12, 1873.	Dec. 26, 1873.
Capital	$70,235,000	$69,235,000
Surplus	32,149,000	32,149,900
Circulation	27,628,200	27,636,700
Due banks	82,405,900	71,611,300
Depositors	108,017,300	112,810,000
Dividends, &c	205,500	134,200
Total	$320,641,800	$314,224,100
Loans	$199,174,400	$181,428,000
Stocks	43,173,100	48,335,500
Real estate	8,421,200	8,490,600
From banks	17,817,700	16,158,200
Cash items	4,369,700	6,042,600
Gold and silver	14,594,300	19,691,000
Greenbacks	32,617,000	38,903,400
Overdrafts	474,400	171,800
Total	$320,641,800	$314,234,100

The present Capitals of the above Banks are as follows:

New-York	$3,000,000	Metropolitan	$4,000,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Citizens'	400,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	St. Nicholas	1,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Shoe & Leather	1,000,000
City	1,000,000	Continental	2,000,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Marine	400,000
Fulton	600,000	Importers'	1,500,000
Chemical	300,000	Park	2,000,000
Mer. Exchange	1,235,000	M. Association	500,100
Gallatin	1,500,000	East River	350,000
Butchers'	800,000	Fourth	5,000,000
M. and Traders'	600,000	Central	2,000,000
Leather	600,000	Second	300,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Ninth	1,500,000
State	2,000,000	First	500,000
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	Third	1,000,000
Commerce	10,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	500,000
Broadway	1,000,000	Tenth	1,000,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Bowery	250,000
Republic	2,000,000	County	200,000
Chatham	450,000	Fifth	150,000
Hanover	1,000,000	Sixth	200,000
Irving	500,000	Currency	100,000
Total			$69,235,000

The Quarterly returns to Albany of the Local or State Banks are to Dec. 27, and compare as follows with the previous returns:

	Sept. 13, 1873.	Dec. 27, 1873.
Capital	$17,266,300	$17,254,000
Net profits	5,884,900	6,069,100
Circulation	38,200	38,000
Due banks	4,564,800	4,635,800
Due depositors	35,040,200	35,660,500
Unpaid dividends	122,100	274,700
Total	$62,916,500	$63,332,100
Loans and discounts	$48,216,900	$44,496,500
Stocks	1,667,500	2,014,100
Real estate	1,566,800	1,626,800
Due from banks	3,923,600	3,769,500
Cash items	89,100	68,000
Specie	2,883,900	3,177,800
Legal tenders	4,548,300	7,697,600
Overdrafts	20,400	81,800
Total	$62,916,500	$63,332,100

The following are the present Capitals of the above Banks:

Manhattan	$2,050,000	Pacific	$422,700
Greenwich	200,000	German	2,000,000
People's	412,500	Dry Goods	1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	Bull's Head	300,000
Nassau	1,000,000	West Side	200,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	Mutual	106,200
Oriental	300,000	Eleventh Ward	200,000
North River	400,000	Germania	200,000
Man. & Merchts'	500,000	Builders'	400,000
Harlem	100,000	Murray Hill	200,000
Security	494,700	Metropolis	500,000
Gold Exchange	500,000	Produce	200,000
Grocers'	300,000	Ger. Exchange	200,000
America	3,000,000	Ninth Ward	177,900
Total			$17,254,000

Gold and Exchange were both lower than on Saturday, and the market not active. Sales of Gold, 111⅜ @111¼ @111⅛ @111 @111⅛. Bills on London, 60 days, $4 83 net to the £ Sterling. The rates for Money to the Brokers, on call, 5 to 6 ₱ cent. On the Street and at Bank, 6@7 ₱ cent. Discounts at Bank, 7 ₱ cent. The market tends to increased ease since the Bank return of Saturday. The turn of the Stock Speculation was, nevertheless, somewhat *Bearish*, following up the break in the market at the very close of last week, caused by the passing of the Lake Shore Dividend and the figures of the annual business of the Road. The weak results in the latter are ascribed, and no doubt properly, to the extravagance and mistakes of the old Clark-Schell administration rather than to the Vanderbilt-Stone rule now directing the conduct of this large property. The passing of the February Dividend is regarded as altogether proper under the circumstances of the Fall panic, and the condition, up to the close of the old year, of the Floating Debt. There was a strong selling fever at the Exchange early in the day, and the Stock fell to 78½, reacting at a later hour to 80⅝ @80½ ₱ cent. In sympathy with Lake Shore, another of the so-called Vanderbilt Stocks was under a cloud for several hours, and New-York Central not especially bright. The sellers were numerous, some of them no doubt selling *short*, and the Western Roads of less pretension than the Vanderbilt list were more or less depressed, until the Afternoon dealings, when a general rally occurred, and the market left off firm at 3 o'clock.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117¼	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¼	117⅛
American Gold	111¼	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 83
New-York Central and Hudson	102⅜	102¾
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	104⅝
Pacific Mail	40⅜	42
St. Paul Common	47¾	48⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33⅞
Western Union	76	76
Union Pacific	33¾	34¾
Lake Shore	80¾	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	53¾
Harlem	124	124½
North-west	60⅛	60⅞
North-west Preferred	72	71¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	31¼
Adams Express	93¼	93
United States Express	71	71
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	61½	60½
Delaware and Lackawanna	100½	100¾
Central New-Jersey	100	99½
Panama	115	115½
St. Paul Preferred	71¾	72
Erie	48¾	48¾

The Sub-Treasury paid in Gold, to-day, in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt $34,000 and $264,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts in Gold were $392,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ ct., regist'd '81..116⅞	5-20 coup. n. i. '65....115¾
6 ₱ ct., coup. '81....117⅝	5-20 regist'd '67......116½
5-20 regst'd '62......113¼	5-20 coup. '67......117⅛
5-20 coup. '62......113½	5-20 regist'd '68......115½
5-20 regist'd '64......115	5-20 coup. '68......116⅝
5-20 coup. '64......115½	10-40 regist'd......112½
5-20 regist'd '65......115	10-40 coup......113¼
5-20 coup. '65......116½	5s coup. '81......112¾
5-20 regist'd n. i. '65.115¼	6s Currency......114⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98	..
City 6s, New	102	..
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	90	90¼
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23	23¾
Northern Central	32½	..
Lehigh Navigation	83	83¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93¾

The German American Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TEN PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These are a first mortgage upon the rolling stock purchased, and are further secured by a deposit of Second Mortgage Bonds on the railroad to an equal amount. The rental for the interest and sinking fund is deposited monthly in the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. We have a few of the above bonds for sale. AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, buys, sells and exchanges all issues of United States Bonds at market prices.

J. A. GARLAND,
Manager Government Bond Department.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was slow on yesterday, and again on to-day; 60 cars of horned Cattle were on sale on yesterday forenoon at Weekawken Yards, and were sold off save 238 head that were brougnt across the Hudson on this forenoon, and sold at One Hundredth Street Yards. These herds sold from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½@8¼ cwt. At One Hundredth Street Yards Beeves sold from 9¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 4¾ cwt. strong @11 cwt.; good quality Steers sold from $105@$110@$112@$118@$120 ₱ head; choice quality Oxen sold at $175 ₱ head. Spanish Cattle were allowed from 55 to 56 lbs., and native and grade Cattle from 55 to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows were rather easier of sale; prices ranged from $40@$72 ₱ head. Smooth quality Veals were not to hand. Coarse quality grass Calves sold at $10 ₱ head. Trade in Sheep opened very slow, owing to the non-arrival of the flock due for this morning; but as soon as the trains came to hand and that the fresh flocks were unloaded trade became active, and Sheep sold in large lots from 4⅝c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lambs sold in small lots at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs of fair quality sold at 6c. ₱ lb. City-dressed and Western-dressed Hogs opened dull, owing to the sudden change to damp weather; prices were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

Burchard & Merritt sold for G. A. Williams 34 good Illinois Steers from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; for Gillespie & Co., 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Peel, 34 fair Kentucky Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for B. Taylor, 35 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; for S. B. Ferris, 16 State Oxen from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight from 8 cwt. to 10½ cwt.; for selves, and fattened by J. Merritt, in Dutchess County, N. Y., 2 Oxen, live weights 4,600 lbs., price $350. S. Healy sold for self 86 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 170 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 101 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 58 Texan Steers, fed in Illinois, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. T. Gilles sold for self 55 choice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. T. Swift sold for self 14 State Oxen at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 9½ to 11 cwt. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had 57 cars of Horned Cattle on sale on yesterday, and to-day these same were sold off as follows: D. Waizel sold 188 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 80 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 70 choice Illinois Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9¼ to 10 cwt. S. Schuster sold 175 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Meyer sold 150 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Samuels sold 135 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., Vale & Valentine sold for selves 51 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Westheimers Bros. sold for M. B. Doty 120 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also 228 head of horned Cattle in mixed lots of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana Steers, quality poor, with a fair top, from 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 176 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 14 good Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 45 choice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; several of these latter sold from $105@$120 ₱ head. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 67 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, being, however, rather coarse quality, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 11 cwt.; also on commission 67 rough Kentucky Steers, from 10¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 200 State Sheep, weight 14,730 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 410 State Sheep, weight 35,140 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 180 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,370 lbs., at 6½c ₱ lb.; 202 State Sheep, weight 18,120 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 453 Michigan Sheep, weight 42,330 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 225 Canada Sheep, weight 25,530 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 632 State Sheep, weight 58,330 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 42 Canada Sheep, weight 4,200 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. This firm sold, during this past week, 7,083 Sheep and Lambs for $43,693 86, average ₱ head, $6 17; also 146 Calves for $1,347 60, average ₱ head, $9 23. J. Kirby sold 45 Grass Calves at $10 ₱ head; 138 Canada Lambs, weight 10,600 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 114 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,510 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 275 Michigan Sheep, weight 23,010 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 294 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,800 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 288 Ohio Sheep, weight 26,140 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,970 lbs., at $5 70 ₱ cwt. T. S. Sweeney sold 2 Cows for $115.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards, Judd & Buckingham sold 88 Sheep, weight 6,740 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 231 Sheep, weight 16,220 lbs., at 4⅝c. ₱ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 14,160 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 15,400 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 475 Sheep, weight 38,110 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 264 Sheep, weight 21,310 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 247 Sheep, weight 20,380 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. All of these foregoing lots were forwarded from Ohio. T. N. Reid sold 402 Ohio Hogs, weight 54,370 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. Held on sale 4 cars of Ohio Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 17, 1874: 4,065 head of horned Cattle, 4,458 Sheep, 12,386 Hogs. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 19, 1874: 2,550 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 345 Veals, 25 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for the week ending Jan. 17, 1874: 8,648 Sheep and Lambs, 37 Cows, 134 Veals, 15 Bulls, with fresh arrivals on this forenoon of 2,953 Sheep, 5 Calves. Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 17, 1874: 8,133 Sheep, 25,467 Hogs, with fresh arrivals on this forenoon of 1,336 Sheep and 4,876 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Cattle moderately active and a fraction higher; sales, 2,300 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 25@$7 75; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $4@$5 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 10,000 at $5@$8. Hogs higher; sales, 6,000 at $7 25@$8 50.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN W. WALKER and THOMAS J. WADSON, plaintiffs, against JOHN W. GADY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, United States gold, with interest from the 5th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
d23-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAUREANO F. AUJA plaintiff, against GUSTAV B. LICHTENBERG, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, Dec. 22, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d23-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ROCKLAND, New-York.—SAMUEL W. CANFIELD against EDWARD KIRK, JR.—Summons for money. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Rockland, on the 26th day of December, 1873, at New City, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for five hundred dollars, with interest from August 1, 1873, and protest fees of one dollar and sixty-two cents, besides costs.—Dated Dec. 26, 1873.

SOLOMON F. HIGGINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja6-law6wTu

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 17—CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) Capt. ——, for freight only.

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Olympus, Saturday, Feb. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24,
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.................Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE............Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.............Feb. 24, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..............DAURE.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.............ROUSSAN...Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE...............LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.............Jan. 30.
CORINTH..............Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS................Jan. 30.
ETNA.................Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...........Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct).....................Feb. 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 22.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JOE BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1874.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1875; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,750 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
13,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
3,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x17 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
400 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.

500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.

750 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.

400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

DAVID HAYS,
LAWRENCE G. GOULDING,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR DWELLING AND TOWER FOR HUDSON CITY LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 2d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower for the Hudson City Light-house, near Hudson, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER OF BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of the 3d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower, for the Light-house on the south-easterly end of Block Island, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished by the undersigned on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.